INSURANCE
Indian Companies expect full support from the people.
I 1

REGD. NO. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
Much more can be done in 1930 and our companies will do better.
I 2

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

VOL. XVIII NO. 249— BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1930 PRICE ONE ANNA.

ROUND-UP OF WOMEN VOLUNTEERS IN CITY

—:o:—

25 Picketers Convicted.

MERCHANTS' EVIDENCE NOT ALLOWED

Police Officers Occupy Speakers' Chairs At Azad Maidan Meeting.

40 DESH SEVIKAS ARRESTED IN BOMBAY.

The Bombay City Police paid their attention on Tuesday to the lady volunteers who were so far not touched while picketing in the city. At about 12 noon police lorries from different police stations went to Charni Road, Bhuleshwar, Girgaon, Gamdevi and the Fort and picked up the ladies doing their duties as pickets in saffron-coloured saris.

About 40 ladies were thus arrested and taken to the lock-ups at Lamington Road, Gamdevi and Fort. The shopkeepers on hearing of the arrests of the lady volunteers immediately closed their shops to prevent ladies from being arrested. In an hour or two news of the arrest of the ladies spread like wild fire and there was a general hartal in the city as a protest. This is the first time after the Anti-Picketing Ordiance came into force that lady pickets have been arrested.

CITY OBSERVES GENERAL HARTAL.

—:o:—

A surprise move was taken by the Bombay police against peaceful picketing in the city on Tuesday.

It will be recalled that immediately after the Picketing Ordinance was passed, it was put into motion against the male volunteers in the Fort area only for several days in succession, till the lady volunteers of the Hindustani Seva Dal took their place, and these have been left untouched all these days.

Subsequently the Desh Sevika Sangha and the Hindustani Seva Dal were declared unlawful associations along with several Congress bodies in the city. But no action was taken against their members who have been continuing their picketing, the Desh Sevikas in the city, and the Hindustani Seva Dal ladies in the fort area.

And now they were taken unawares on Tuesday when about noon police parties moved about in the city rounding up all the volunteers who were found on picketing duty. This created a great sensation, and the shopkeepers immediately closed their shops to avoid the arrests of more volunteers who might be sent on duty.

By 2 o'clock, about 40 volunteers were arrested, of whom 34 are Desh Sevikas, 3 are lady volunteers of the Hindustani Seva Dal, and 3 are male volunteers.

They were arrested in the different localities as follows:—

14 Desh Sevikas who were picketing various shops at Girgam and Charni Road.

8 Desh Sevikas who were picketing at Bhuleshwar and Mangaldas market.

3 Desh Sevikas at Thakoredwar, and 3 more at other places.

3 ladies of the Hindustani Seva Dal, of whom two were picketing the warehouse of Messrs. E. Spinner and Co., in Tamarind Lane, Fort, and one at the warehouse of Messrs. Grindlay and Co., at Ballard Estate.

2 male volunteers at Chackla Street near Pydhonie, and 1 male volunteer in the Fort.

As a result of the arrests, the city is observing a general hartal.

CONVICTIONS OF LADY PICKETS.

Merchants' Evidence Not Wanted.

Twenty-five ladies of the Hindustan Seva Dal were arrested on Tuesday and placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and Mr. I. N. Mehta the same afternoon. One young girl who described herself as "Miss Satyagrahi" was the first to be placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and in view of her tender age she was sent to the Children's Court to take her trial. Two other ladies arrested in the morning near Messrs. Spinner and Co. and who also described themselves as Miss Satyagrahis were sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment.

In the afternoon four lady volunteers were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate charged under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amenment Act who though they refused to give their names to the police after arrest, revealed their identities in the Court as (1) Mrs. Manuben Mehta, (2) Mrs. Shantiben Dave, (3) Mrs. Lamina Majmudar and (4) Mrs. Nandben Thakkar. Rao Saheb Gole, Inspector of Police, Princess Street Police Station, said that the accused were picketing at Mangaldas Market cloth shops at 1 p.m. When arrested they refused to give their names, but badges bearing Nos. 3, 14, 18 and 149 of the Desh Sevika Sangh were found from their persons. The accused refused to take part in the proceedings. The Magistrate convicted the accused on evidence and sentenced them to suffer six months' simple imprisonment.

EVIDENCE NOT WANTED.

Soon after the conviction of these ladies another batch of four ladies were charged before the same Magistrate. They were (1) Mrs. Lilawati Dhirajlal Tikriwala, (2) Mrs. Lilawati Soonderlal, (3) Mrs. Lilawati Arotgowri and (4) Mrs. Narotamdas Mehta. The accused refused to participate in the proceedings.

Rao Saheb Inspector Gole stated he arrested the accused while picketing near Messrs. C. M. Choodawala and Co. at Bhuleshwar. The first three had badges Nos. 181, 122 and 119. The proprietor of Messrs. Choodawala and Co. at this stage approached the Interpreter and asked him to request the Magistrate to allow him to give evidence on behalf of the accused.

Magistrate: What do you want to say?

Mr. Choodawala: They were arrested near my shop, but they were not picketing and I have no objection if the ladies picket my shop.

Magistrate: Neither the accused nor the police want your evidence. I cannot allow you to give evidence.

The Magistrate then framed charges against the accused under Section 17 (1), Criminal Law Amendment Act, and sentenced them to six months' simple imprisonment.

SERVING THEIR COUNTRY.

Saraswatibai Deshpande, Umibai Deodhar and Ratnabai Unbudri were placed by Inspector Bailey of the Gamdevi Police Station on Tuesday afternoon before Mr. I. N. Mehta at the Girgaon Police Court charged with Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. Inspector Bailey said that the accused were arrested at Charni Road while picketing the shop of Mr. Pherozshah Burjorji Bhathena. The accused refused to participate in the proceedings, but in their statement stated that by standing near the foreign cloth shops they were serving their country. The Magistrate sentenced them to two months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 each or in default one month's further imprisonment.

The following eleven ladies were placed before the same Magistrate in the afternoon, viz., (1) Bachubai Wagle, (2) Muktabai Managaorekar, (3) Laxmibai Wagle, (4) Tarabai Sonarkar, (5) Indirabai Sonarkar, (6) Almibai Iyengar, (7) Desh Sevika No. 1 (Gangabai), (8) Desh Sevika No. 2, (9) Desh Sevika No. 3, (10) Vimlabai Bhagwat and (11) Shirinbai Navalkar. The accused refused to take part in the proceedings, but accused No. 1 stated that she was not picketing the shop, but was in her school. The Magistrate therefore called the Principal of the school where the accused No. 1 worked and Miss Sumatibai Ganpatrao, Acting Principal of the Lokmanya Rashtriya Shala, gave evidence and said that the accused No. 1 was a teacher in her school from July, 1928. She had seen the accused in the school at 10-30 a.m. and again at 11-15 a.m. She heard of the arrest at 1-15 p.m. She went home at 11-15 a.m.

Inspector Lyon, who prosecuted, said that all the accused were arrested at 12-15 p.m. picketing the foreign cloth shops at Charni Road. The Magistrate convicted all the accused and said the accused No. 1 left the school at 11-15 a.m. and then must have gone for picketing. In view of the tender age of accused Nos. 6 and 10 they

(Continued on page 5.)

INTER-IMPERIAL RELATIONS

—:o:—

The Constitutional Aspect

HEADS OF DELEGATIONS CONFER

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The heads of delegations to the Imperial Conference at 10, Downing Street, this morning, began final consideration of the questions concerned with the constitutional aspect of inter-Imperial relations. It is learned, in well-informed circles, that the meeting disposed of questions of the Commonwealth Tribunal, means of communication and consultation between His Majesty's Governments on foreign affairs and the channels of communication between Dominions and foreign Governments. It was agreed that the Empire Tribunal should be non-permanent, and should consist of five members, all belonging to the Commonwealth. Each party to the dispute should appoint two members one of whom must have held or hold a high judicial office or must be a distinguished jurist. These four members should appoint the fifth member as Chairman. Two of the parties may agree to appoint assessors with the special knowledge of the disputed question. The Tribunal can sit anywhere by mutual agreement. Proceedings should be in the nature of voluntary arbitration. The competency of the court should be confined to inter-Governmental and justiciable disputes.

It is pointed out that the agreement is subject to confirmation by a plenary conference.—Reuter.

To-day's Public Meeting On Chowpatty Sands

—:o:—

Harindranath Chattopadhyaya To Address

It is understood that to celebrate the sixth monthly day of the incerceration of Mahatma Gandhi the citizens of Bombay will gather on the Chowpatty sands at 6-30 p.m. when prominent speakers will address the meeting. Mr. Harindranath Chattopadhyaya, it is understood, will be present at the meeting and address the gathering.

TOLL OF REPRESSION IN INDIA

—:o:—

23,136 CONGRESSMEN JAILED TILL AUG.

Mr. Benn Enlightens British Public

LONDON, Nov. 3.

In the Commons Mr. Benn circulated figures showing that a number of persons convicted of offences not involving violence committed in connection with political movements who were in jails in India totalled 23,136. The date of returns varied from province to province, but it was generally about end of August.

LOCOMOTIVE BOILER CONTRACT.

Mr. Benn informed Mr. A. M. Samuel with reference to the contract for 14,630 locomotive boiler tubes awarded to a German firm by the Indian Stores Department in August, that the lowest British tender was higher. When Mr. Samuel suggested ascertaining of the reason for British prices being too high, Mr. Benn said that it appeared to be matter for the High Commissioner.—Reuter.

NO EUROPEAN RECOVERY WITHOUT RUSSIA

—:o:—

Outlook "Little More Hopeful"

LONDON, Nov. 3.

In the House of Commons during debate Mr. Graham, Cabinet Minister, replying, while admitting the gravity of the industrial situation, thought that the present outlook was a "little more hopeful". He expressed the opinion that until Russia had recovered, there could be no real European recovery. Referring to the Imperial Conference, he declared that the delegates were faced with two choices: firstly, Mr. Bennett's proposals for ten per cent Empire Tariff, and secondly, Empire development by means of a "voluntary preference", in which connection he quoted the propositions like Empire rationalisation, bulk purchase and Import Boards. He outlined the Government's efforts, as for instance, coal deputation to Scandinavia, mission for investigating markets in China and inquiries on foot in iron and steel and cotton trades.

Referring to the cotton industry, Mr. Graham declared that Government might have to seek larger power to remedy the situation, but he would not make a declaration in that regard at present.—Reuter.

SEC. 144 IN COCONADA

—:o:—

Extended For Further 3 Months

MADRAS, Nov. 3.

A Calicut message says that the police prosecuted 11 Congress volunteers of whom ten were sentenced to our months' rigorous imprisonment, one was let off with a warning on an undertaking not to participate in the Civil Disobedience movement in future.

A Coconada message says that the Government has sanctioned the extension of orders under Section 144 in Coconada and Rajamehendry for further three months.—A. P.

BEING TRIED FOR 16 MONTHS

—:o:—

Brockway Puts In A Word For Meerut Accused

BENN WAITING FOR INFORMATION FROM INDIA.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

In the Commons, replying to Mr. Fenner Brockway, who asked whether he had received report upon any protest against their conditions by 35 prisoners "who had been in prison at Meerut for sixteen months awaiting their trial for conspiracy", Mr. Benn said: "I have caused investigations to be made with regard to any such complaints which have reached me, and I will be glad to provide Mr. Brockway with such information as is possible to provide".

Mr. Brockway asked whether Mr. Benn had received complaints regarding the prisoners being fettered and flogged. Mr. Benn replied that he could give Mr. Brockway all information he had secured.

Lord Winterton suggested that it was incorrect to say that prisoners were awaiting their trial, and asked whether their trial was not proceeding. Mr. Benn replied in the affirmative.—Reuter.

JAWAHAR DAY ON NOVEMBER 16.

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 4.

Pandit Motilal Nehru in view of sentences passed on his son has directed that "Jawahar" Day shall be observed throughout India on Sunday the 16th November. Processions terminating in a meeting will take place and the President will read out passages from the speech on which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was convicted.—A. P.

"PICKETING NO OFFENCE UNDER VICEROY'S ORDINANCE."

SILENT PERSUASION BY VOLUNTEERS IS NOT BLOCKING OF WAY.

Sialkot Session Judge Acquits Volunteers.

LAHORE, Nov. 4.

Mr. Bhagat Jagannath, Sessions Judge at Sialkot acquitting 18 persons sentenced to various terms of imprisonment for picketing observed:—"Picketing is no offence under this (Picketing) Ordinance. The word picketing is nowhere used in the so-called Picketing Ordinance. Therefore the ringing of a bell and asking people to enroll themselves as volunteers for picketing foreign cloth shops is no offence. A volunteer standing aside and merely trying to persuade a customer by folding hands and arguing but not obstructing or blocking his way would not be guilty under the Ordinance. A verbal discussion will not render a man liable."—A. P.

More Congress Committees In Bulandshahar Dist. Declared Illegal

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 4.

It is notified that whereas the Governor-in-Council is of opinion that all other Congress Committees in Bulandshahr District besides (1) the Working Congress Committee, Bulandshahr, (2) the Tahsil Congress Committee, Bulandshahr, (3) the Zila Congress Committee, Bulandshahr, (4) Tahsil Congress Committee, Sikandrabad, and (5) Tahsil Congress Committee, Khurja, which were declared unlawful associations on October 4, 1930 interfere with the administration of law and with the maintenance of law and order, it is hereby declared by the Governor-in-Council that all the said Congress Committees are unlawful associations.—A. P.

Mrs. Sen Gupta And Delhi Congress Leaders Jailed.

"VICEROY'S PLATITUDES ABOUT LIBERTY AND JUSTICE"

"HOW ENGLISHMEN CHANGE WHEN THEY COME TO INDIA"

Mr. Pool, Additional District Magistrate, sentenced under Section 17 (1) Criminal Law Amendment Act Mrs. Sen Gupta to four months simple imprisonment and directed that she should be treated as an "A" class prisoner.

Mrs. Bedi, the fifth dictator of the Congress has been sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment in the "B" class.

Mr. Jairani has been fined Rs. 200 in default two months simple imprisonment in "A" class.

Pandit S. N. Haksar has been sentenced to five months' simple imprisonment in "A" class.

F. P. Nayak Bishannarain, Rangachariar, Paliwal and Kanwalchand to two months simple imprisonment each. (All in "B" class). Mahomed Ali has been sentenced to five months' simple imprisonment in "C" class.

Twenty-five Gurkhas have been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. All the above mentioned persons were arrested on Oct. 31.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 4.

Mr. F. B. Pool, Additional District Magistrate, announced orders in a number of important political cases, including that of Mrs. Sen Gupta, ex-Mayoress of Calcutta, Dr. Mrs. Vedi, Fifth Dictator, Delhi War Council, Shrimati Brij Rani, Commander of Lady volunteers, 25 Gurkha volunteers and a number of other volunteers, Mr. Edward Holton James an American journalist and two secretaries of Mr. Sen Gupta watched the proceedings. The first batch included 36 persons arrested on 13th night, charged under subsection 17 (1) Criminal Law Amendment Act. The charge was read out to the accused and on being questioned, the general answer was that they did not want to take part in the proceedings of a Court from which they did not expect any justice.

When asked about their profession the Gurkhas said that they were Congress workers; one Mehare Singh among them said that he did not want to say anything but his desire was to wield a lathi, whereas another pointed out that his work was to free India and to destroy the Government.

MRS. SEN GUPTA'S STATEMENT.

Mrs. Sen Gupta, however, made statement "I would like to point to you that although I was arrested in Queens Garden on 13th night I was not produced before a Magistrate and the First Magistrate I saw was yourself, who came to see me yesterday. How do you, or any Magistrate, know that I do not defend myself? How do you know that I would not file a bail application? Another thing is that no warrant was given to jailor to detain me in this jail and, therefore, he had no right to detain me here.

"LIBERTY AND JUSTICE."

Anoother thing I want to point to you is the way in which these trials take place. Can you possibly call this a public trial? It only shows how different Englishmen become, when they come to India? These things all take place in Delhi, the most and the Viceroy talks so much about the way the Government is carried on with a view to liberty and justice.

For these reasoon sI refuse to defend myself".

MAGISTRATE'S EVIDENCE.

Next began the examination of prosecuting witness and A. Isar, City Magistrate, was the first witness to be examined. He said he was present on both days when the Congress meetings were declared unlawful and dispersed by his orders. On 15th he went there with Deputy Superintendent Devi Dayal and was standing at some distance, when he was hit by a stone from th edirection of the crowd gathered round a boy arrested by the police. On the 31st when I, with the Deputy Superintendent and Mian Jagdish Singh went to meeting, we saw the Congress Meeting in progress with Dr. Mrs. Vedi in chair, Mrs. Sen Gupta, addressing the crowd and a cordon of Gurkha volunteers, some of whom wore Kukris, was formed round the dias.

He further said that he declared the assembly unlawful and asked Inspector Abdul Wahid to disperse the crowd, but appreheding trouble he first put the Gurkha volunteers some of whom resisted under arrest and then Mrs. Sen Gupta and others who stood up to speak were also taken into custody. After tree more pprosecution witnesses were examined the Magistrate passed orders.

The next case to be taken up was that of Chando Bibi who was charged for being member of unlawful association. She herself did not take part in the proceedings, but was defended by Messrs. B. B. Tawakley and Bishan Narain, three prosecution witnesses were examined and she was sentenced till the rising of the court.

The last case to be taken up was that of 13 ladies arrested from Katra Allahdiya for picketing foreign cloth bales. All of them pleaded guilty, but the Magistrate acquitted five, two being very young, one having a child in arms, and three being over fifty years of age. The rest including Srimati Brij Rani, daughter of the late Sardharam, Advocate, and Commander, Lady Volunteers, Chandravati, wife of late Harsaroop, Deputy Collector and five others were fined Rs. 50 or two to three weeks' simple imprisonment in default.

ALLAHABAD LEADERS ARRESTED

Pandit Sunderlal, Mr. Manzar Ali Sokhta and Pandit Kesodev Malaviya were arrested to-day, it is understood, in connection with last night's procession incident.—A. P.

CASE AGAINST SUBURBAN SATYAGRAHIS

—:o:—

Jail Clerk As Defence Witness.

Hearing in the case against Mrs. Kamalabai Sonavala, Mr. Rabadi and Mr. Sangade who are charged under Section 17 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act was resumed on Tuesday in the City Magistrate's Court at Bandra when defence witnesses cited by the second accused Mr. Rabade were examined.

The first defence witness, the Head Clerk of the Ratnagiri Jail stated that the second accused Mr. Rabade went to Ratnagiri jail on October 14 at 3-30 p.m. to see some friends and left the jail at 4-0 p.m. On the next he again visited the jail.

Mr. K. R. Godbole of Thana, the second defence witness in his evidence stated that Mr. Rabade had been to Thana on September 18th and left the place in the evening. He again visited the place on September 19.

Evidence of two more defence witnesses was recorded and the case was adjourned till Wednesday. Mr. Rabade, it is understood, is going to cite in all about a dozen defence witnesses.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—Gujrati Marathi knowing TYPIST CLERK on Rs. 20/-. Apply ASIATIC KNITTING COMMERCIAL CORPORATION, LIMITED, Opposite Whiteaway, Bombay.
A R3594

FOR bonafide assistance in securing suitable employment in any line please approach the EASTERN SERVICE AGENCY, Wakefield House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
A R3591

WANTED—Limited number of AGENTS on Rs. 75 salary and decent Commission on guaranteed business of our Teas. For prospectus write to: THE ANGLO-BURMA TEA COMPANY, Mettupalaiyam (Nilgiris).
A R-3585

WANTED—A Trained HOSPITAL NURSE to take charge of an INDIAN BABY PRINCE, aged 7 months. Pay Rs. 200-20/2-250 with Free Boarding and Lodging. Those having experience in Children Nursing specially, need apply to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Baroda State, BARODA.
A 1924

WANTED—For an up-country Mill, a DYEING & BLEACHING MASTER. Experienced man will be preferred. Apply sharp with testimonials stating salary required. Box No. 491 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 1933

WANTED—DISTRIBUTORS all over India for selling "Golconda", a combined washing and Toilet soap manufactured by H. E. H. The Nizam's Government Soap Factory. Sole Agents: Hamid Trading Co., Bholguda, Secunderabad, Deccan.
A R3583

QUALITY! SATISFACTION!! PRICE!!!—Wanted AGENTS to canvass orders for Swadeshi Pure High Grown Nilgiri teas on a salary of Rs. 50/- and 12 1/2 p.c. commission extra. Fresh stocks available. For particulars apply to:—THE NILGIRI TEA EXPORT Co., Mettupalaiyam.
A R3590

WANTED—ORGANISERS for every District on a salary of Rs. 85 plus office allowance and commission on personal business and bonus of Rs. 1,000 at the end of 10 years. Only gentlemen of influence and able to guarantee business need apply to THE STAR OF INDIA L. & G. ASSURANCE CO., LTD., 23, Second Line Beach Madras.

WANTED—An EXAMINER in the Telegraph Workshops, Alipur, on a scale pay of Rs. 150-10-350 plus house allowance Rs. 40/- per month. Candidates must be a fully apprenticed fitter and Turner, be capable of reading Workshops drawings, familiar with jigs and fixtures, and experienced in the manufacture and inspection of Electrical Apparatus or other equally important small components. Applications with copies of testimonials stating age and nationality should be sent to the undersigned on or before the 10th November, 1930. SUPERINTENDENT OF TELEGRAPH Workshops, Alipur, Calcutta.
1932

WANTED—AGENTS for securing Life Insurance business. Special terms for guaranteed business. Apply Box No. 288, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 1614

Profession.

PROF. S. S. RAO (The All-India Specialist in Tailoring) wants a few WELL-EDUCATED PUPILS for London Diploma courses. Apply:—C/o. General Post Office, Bombay.
P R-3582

HYPNOTISM or CLAIRVOYANT taught and mastered in 12 hours—bad habits—bad memory also diseases cured without drugs. Business difficulties love affairs solved—guarantee. Pay nothing unless satisfied Prof. MAYO, Dinshaw Villa Laburnum Road, Bombay.
R3528

HYPNOTISM. Clairvoyant, Magnetic healings, taught and mastered in 12 hours. Pay nothing unless satisfied. Fees from Rs. 5. Prof. MAYO. Dinshaw Villa, Laburnum Road, Bombay.
P R 3581A

HEIGHT INCREASE—Wanted Persons between the ages 10 to 45 willing to INCREASE their HEIGHT from 2 to 5 inches within 2 months. Results GUARANTEED. Particulars against ONE ANNA STAMP. Director The Scientific Institute, AMRITSAR.
R 3449

Wanted

WANTED—For waterworks a reinforced Concrete Tank. Capacity 5000/6000 gallons to be erected on pillars 20 feet high at Ahmedabad. Address, estimates to:—THE MAHARASHTRIYA BRAHMIN CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETY, LTD., Saraspur, Ranchhodjees' Pole, Ahmedabad.
1938

Trade Announcement.

DESIGNS ARE INVITED for a residence for a nobleman. Prize Rs. 500/- for the approved design. For full particulars apply to Box No. 400 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R3589

GUARANTEED—HAND SPUN and HAND WOVEN KASHMIR WOOLLEN CLOTH SUIT PIECE, sufficient for an ordinary suit Rs. 10. No samples sent. Goods accepted back if not approved. SHIVA SAHAI AISHI RAM, Srinagar (Kashmir).
T R-3580

THE NARSINGGIRJI MILL at Sholapur is manufacturing Sarees, Dhoties, Mulls, Long Cloth and other Fancy and Bleached goods from yarn 20s. to 60s. All counts spun at their own Mill. Apply for further particulars to the MANAGER.
T R-3587

Houses & Flats To Let.

TO LET—At Andheri for Hindus only. Airy Bright Block of four rooms with water accommodation in it on first floor. Apply NARANJI CHOTHANI, Dawood Baug, Andheri.
C R3573

TO LET—AIRY ROOMS at WAHEDINA MANSION, Parel Tram Junction, Poibavdi. Apply on premises. Mortgagee in possession. Apply Box. No. 402 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
C R3595

TO LET—A spacious airy ground floor with electric light and water arrangement at a distance of two minutes from Vile Parle Station. Apply AKBARALI MOOSABH RAJA; Carnac Bunder: Iron Jatha. Telephone No. 22634
C R3592

TO LET—ROOMS and HALLS at 286, Frere Road, near Ballard Pier Tram Junction. Apply CURRIMJEE JEEWANJEE & CO., Khand Bazar, Phone No. 22409.
C R3522

TO BE LET to HINDUS FLATS of four living rooms and kitchen (Tardeo Road Chikkalwady) rent ranging from Rs. 80 to 90. Apply DHARAMSI, Solicitor, 23, Medows Street, Fort, or Tyebji House Chaupaty.
C. 700

Educational

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opp. Thakkar Bros, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to the poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M W5

WANTED—STUDENTS for Accountancy, Secretarial Practice, Shorthand, Typing. For full particulars, apply PRINCIPAL, GREGG COLLEGE, Ahmedabad.
M 1781

ACCOUNTANCY ASSOCIATE London diploma in one month taught free by Post December Examination. Apply prospectus PAITHANKER, 252 Budhawar, Poona City.
M R 3576

Medical.

MIND your Eye and Ear. Cataract:—No matter ripe or unripe. Deafness:—whether partial or total, cured absolutely. For full particulars, apply KAVIRAJ, 51, Beadon Row, Calcutta.
M R3556

RIGHT ANTISEPTIC TABLETS—Prevent Conception. Stainless, ordourless, greaseless and cheapest. Sole Agents: RIGHT AGENCY, Bhatwadi, Bombay 4. Stockists—The Popular Pharmacy, Bombay.
M R3354

Machinery, Tools, Etc.

WANTED—Second-hand small dyeing JIGGERS, CALENDARS, PADDING MACHINES, and etc. Apply V. NARANDAS, 110, Bora Bazar Street, Fort Bombay.
N R3565

Property Wanted

WANTED—A BUILDING at Ballard Pier, suitable for a Mercantile Firm in exchange for a building in Fort or Cuffe Parade. Difference payable on valuation by Architects. Apply Box No. 391, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Bombay Primary Education Act IV of 1923 and the Rules thereunder the undersigned invites attention of the Public of Bandra to the undermentioned dates fixed for the different stages of Election of Persons representing the following special interests on the Bandra School Board.

Special interests.	No. of Seats.
(i) Person experienced in education	 1
(ii) Women.	 1
(iii) Backward Classes.	 1
(iv) Depressed Classes	 1
(v) Mahomedan (minorities).	 1

Persons willing to represent these interests on the School Board should send in their applications so as to reach the undersigned not later than 4 p.m. on the 20th of November, 1930. The applicants shall give an account of their qualifications and produce evidence that they are eligible for election under Rule 13 of the Bombay Primary Education Rules 1924.

Different stages of election.	Date and Time.	Place.
(i) Last date for receiving the applications.	20th of November, 1930, till 4 p.m.	Municipal Office.
(ii) Last date for receipt of Nomination papers	13th of December, 1930, till 4 p.m.	Do.
(iii) Scrutiny of Nomination papers	13th of December, 1930, at 4 p.m.	Do.
(iv) Election (Recording of votes)	20th of December, 1930 from 6-30 p.m. to 7 p.m.	Do.

Forms of Nomination papers can be had from the office of the School Board on any week day during office hours., except holidays.

LEO RODRIGUES,
President,
Local Authorities,
Bandra Municipality.

Bandra, 3rd November, 1930.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the work of Levelling, Laying 6" cement concrete surface and Providing drainage arrangements at the Private Street known as Walkeshwar Cross Lane of Walkeshwar Road, will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of November, 1930.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner with the description of the tender thereon and should be sealed and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant.

The names of all the partners of the contracting firm should be invariably specified in the tender.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Rs. 5 per copy to any one deputed to receive them by the Works Engineer who will on application give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
City Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 1st November, 1930.
1936

NOTICE.

The Municipal Commissioner and Councillors of A Ward will meet at Colaba Station on THURSDAY, the 6th November, at 7-30 a.m. (B. T.), to go round the Ward. Residents of the Ward, who have grievances to represent, should be present at the appointed place and time.
1929

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. H. NAZARETH & Co., who were hitherto carrying on business of manufacturing and selling biscuits etc. at Poona have closed the said business. They will not now be responsible for any debt or liability of whatsoever nature incurred by any person or persons in connection with the said business from this day onwards.

H. NAZARETH & Co.,
Poona.

31st October, 1930.
1915

NOTICE.

SETH GORDHANDAS SUNDERDAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED, from Registered Medical Graduates, for the part-time post of an ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF PATHOLOGY in the Seth G. S. Medical College. The post will be a part-time one and will carry a salary of Rs. 300 per month.

Forms of applications, with the terms of service, can be obtained from the College Office. Applicants are requested to submit not more than three testimonials testifying to their academic qualifications and teaching experience. Applications should reach the Dean's Office on or before the 1st December, 1930.

JIVRAJ N. MEHTA,
Dean.

Dated 27th October, 1930.
Parel, Bombay, No. 12.
1908

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

George V, by the Grace of God of Great Britain Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of FATMABAI, wife of Gubber Mahomed, late of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, without profession, residing at Dhobi Ghat, Jacob Circle, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

GUBBER MAHOMED, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Washerman, residing at Dhobi Ghat, Jacob Circle, without the Fort of Bombay. ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness John William Fisher Beaumont, Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Eighteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty and in the twenty first year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

H. A. VAKIL.

The 18th day of October, 1930.
Messrs. KHARAS & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

1931

Amusements.

IMPERIAL CINEMA
Lamington Road

presents
To-night and This Week
IMPERIAL FILM COMPANY'S STUNT PICTURE
JEWEL of RAJPUTANA
featuring the famous star
Miss SULOCHNA
and supported by
Mr. D. BILLIMORIA & MAZHAR KHAN
PLEASE DON'T MISS
TO SEE THIS SUPER PRODUCTION
Daily (4) four shows at 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS

King Supreme of Song and Romance!
In Screendom's All-Color Triumph!
DENNIS KING
IN
'The Vagabond King'
WITH
JEANETTE MacDONALD
WARNER OLAND O.P. HEGGIE
A Paramount Picture
The World's Finest Romantic Singing Star-Flashing with action and adventure. Sparkling with Song Hits.
Filmed Entirely in TECHNICOLOR
NEXT FRIDAY 6-30 & 10 P. M.
EMPIRE

RIALTO CINEMA
DAILY AT 6-30 and 10 P.M.
GRAND DOUBLE ATTRACTION

MISS BLANCHE

The Famous Egyptian and Indian Dancers
Miss BLANCHE
AND
Miss VICTORIA
Who have been recipients of several gold medals from various GOVERNORS and MAHARAJAHS.
In Fascinating Eastern Dances
In Conjunction with the Picture
AVARICE
AGORE LALA
A Thrilling Story of a Royal Intrigue starring
MISS MANI and MASTER SHANKER
Thrills! Adventures! Stunts!

THE CAPITOL
FROM FRIDAY 7th Nov. At 4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.

Lawrence TIBBETT
in
THE ROGUE SONG
A Movo-Goldwyn-Mayer TALKING PICTURE
ENTIRELY in TECHNICOLOUR.

THE CAPITOL
Daily at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Joan CRAWFORD
in Untamed

Hear
JOAN CRAWFORD
Talk and Sing!

PATHE CINEMA DAILY AT 6-30 and 10 P.M.
NAUGHTY BABY
with ALICE WHITE and JACK MULHALL
A First National Picture

TRAGEDY OF R 101.

LALITKALADARSHA MANDALI
GRANT ROAD :—ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
WEDNESDAY 5th November 1930 at 8-30 P.M.
SANNYASHACHA SAMSAR
SATURDAY, 8th November 1930 at 8-30 P.M.
RAKSHASI-MATVAKANKSHA
SUNDAY, 9th November 1930 at 3 P.M.
-- SHREE --
Booking at the Theatre.

EXCELSIOR
THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
When Two Men Want One Girl You Know How It Is
THE STORM,
featuring
LUPE VELEZ.
What a STORM of unleashed emotions.....What a STORM of killing snow.....What a STORM of thrills staged in the great outdoors!
Also
R 101 DISASTER

WHITE CITY
CLARE ROAD,
BYCULLA BRIDGE,
BYCULLA.
1001 ATTRACTIONS 1001
MOBILE AT 8 P.M.
ADMISSION TO GROUNDS ANS. 2.

GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD
To-night 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
Your Favourite Star:
EDDIE POLO
EDDIE POLO
IN
"A MATTER OF LIFE AND DEATH."
NEXT SATURDAY
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
IN
"THE THIEF OF BAGDAD."

EMPRESS
THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
One of the most remarkable Pictures produced
THE VILLA BY THE SEA
featuring
DOLLY DAVIS,
CHARLES VANEL.
A String of Romance and Intrigue and a man's sacred devotion to duty.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 14 April, 2017

"THE SHOW OF SHOWS."

—:o:—

Britain Busy With Conferences.

Neglect Of Indian Problem

(BY ABDULLA DAY.)

LONDON, Oct. 4.

There is a theatrical Farce bearing the above title, which is likely to become a favourite with the Theatre-Loving Public in London. The same title could be aptly applied to the present Socialist Regime.

It began its lip with a Conference namely the Peace Conference, and the probable forecast is that it will end its life with that screaming Farce the Round Table Conference on India.

The writer to a Daily Paper in London, which has a wide circulation commented on the patience of the British Public, he instanced several examples, such as queing up for buses, trams, trains etc., during the rush hours, the all-night queues at Lords Cricket Ground, Wimbledon Tennis Courts, etc. This patience and toleration therefore accounts for the "Show of Shows" retaining the power of control of the Nations affairs for the period they have been in power.

The economic conditions here; which make the struggle for existence so acute, permits of little time being allowed for the man-in-the-street to devote any attention to matters outside his daily struggle for existence, and it is generally utilized in studying the results of Horse-Racing, Dog-Racing, Football Matches etc., the interest in this being the small sums of money invested in the probable winners of the Race or Match, the anticipation of whether he loses or wins, contains that element of excitement, which for a short space of time takes his mind off murdane affairs. This insidious dope is largely encourage by the Press in order to increase their circulation on which their highly paid advertisements are dependant. It is therefore natural that Indian affairs and other important matters appear to the Public here as something vague and beyond the scope of their daily life.

The three vital problems effecting the very life of the nation, namely Unemployment, Housing Congestion, and cost of Living appears to be the shuttlecorks of the three political parties, each have a solution, but so far nothing of a concrete form has been placed before the reading public.

The Socialists by way of explaining why they have not carried out their pledges contained in their Organ "Labour and the Nation" before the last general election, keep complaining about the obstructive measures of the opposition, to any Bill they wish to bring forward that would ameliorate the present conditions under which the large number of workers are living, when they are tired of this, they vary it by pointing out conditions in America and Germany, and in between to justify their existence to the electorate, they organise conferences. One of their leading stars the Hon'ble George Lansbury occassionally relieves the monotony by encouraging mixed bathing on a large scale, and the other fallen star, J. H. Thomas, when not busy with champaign and cigars, is wringing his hands and telling the public about is impotency in solving the unemployment problem.

In the meantime the Prime Minister Ramsay Mac, is occupied flirting with Lloyd George and then with Baldwin in order that the Socialists may not be turned out.

The Imperial Conference is typical of all previous conferences in that "India" which is the most vital asset to the British Empire, appears to have no voiced in the settlements of each particular Dominion affairs.

Each of the Dominion Premiers have emphatically stated, that the interests of each of their particular Dominions are paramount and the J. H. Thomas speaking for the Mother-land, repeats the same, but it is significant that the voice representing three hundred and sixty millions remains silent. It is on the face of this evidence that I base my remarks that a Round Table Conference on India, will be the final farce and also performance of the "Show of Shows".

INCOME-TAX and SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement Of Account Prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
136-497, Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 22927.

"THE KEY TO THE SITUATION IS INDIA."

Lancashire Confesses At Last.

The following appears in the weekly report of a prominent British firm of cotton brokers and incidentally throws light on the effect of the Indian boycott movement on Lancashire.

Liverpool, Oct. 15.
(BY MAIL).

Cotton piece-goods exported last month amounted to 142,710,700 yards (£3,783,276), against 237,536,400 square yards (£6,626,921) in the preceding September. In nine months the overseas sales have shrunk from 2,848 million square yards to 1,995 million, and the value has declined from £77,151,080 to £50,979,312. In the first nine months of 1928, exports of cotton piece-goods were valued at £80,680,982.

The effect of the Indian boycott is plainly evident from the share of India in this fall. In September, 1928, the exports of cotton piece-goods to Bengal were 74,000,000 square yards. In September, 1929, they were 42,700,000 square yards. Last month they shrank to 9,180,000 square yards. Our exports for this month should make much more interesting reading. The key to the situation is India. China is also showing more interest and has booked some useful lines.

COTTON TEXTILE TRADE OF JAPAN

Further Curtaelment

The curtailment of yarn production in Japan which began in last February and was increased in July is to be further increased from to-day. The total curtailment will now amount about 2/3 of full capacity of the cotton textile industry of Japan. Total production in August was 180,000 Bales of 400 lbs. each and in July, it was 177,000 Bales against an average of 224,500 bales per month for the five months ending August last. The Sampin Exchange is keeping quiet and refused to follow the recent improvement in the prices of American cotton.

There are indications of some improvement in the World textile industry.

CARRYING THE TORCH OF DEMOCRACY.

—:o:—

Mr. Hoover on American Role.

BOSTON, Oct. 7.

Describing the Kellogg-Briand Pact and the London Naval Agreement as two momentous victories on the road to peace, President Hoover addressing the annual convention of the American Legion, declared here to-day: "The peace of our country never stood more assured than at this moment."

"By the Naval Agreement," he said, "we have silenced the dangers of competitive naval building, and have safeguarded our defence by parity with the greatest naval Power in the world. We have assured the maintenance of an efficient navy as the first line of defence. By limiting our strength we have given demonstration to the world that we seek no domination but only adequate defence. The day-to-day practical preservation of peace and goodwill requires that we build up and support agencies for the pacific solution of controversies. It requires that no one of us shall entertain suspicion or illwill toward other peoples. It requires that every American shall realise that the men and women of other nations have the same devotion to their flags and are as sensitive to the dignity of their countries as we."

He spoke of the eleven years since the war as a period of challenge to democratic institutions, a time when the world has had to contend with a greater mood of violence, of Germany as having been a courageous enemy, of the idea that America is intent on dominating the destinies and freedom of other peoples as an utter misconception. "We know" he continued, "that there is no financial, traditional, or military imperialism in the American heart.

"You", he said "have insisted that we shall safeguard and transmit the principles of democracy. We have seen the erection of many new democracies since the war. We have seen some of them fall by the wayside, some to strong men and some to the mob. Strange new doctrines are presented us in alluring language. Self-Government is being questioned. We in America have proved it the surest lift to the common man. We have grown and prospered under it for fifty years. We believe it."

H. G. WELLS WINS LAW SUIT.

—:o:—

Plagiarism Not Proved

The Appeal Court in Toronto dismissed the action of Miss Florence Deeks against Mr. H. G. Wells, the author, and the McMillan Company, the publishers of the 'Outline of History,' for damages amounting to £100,000 on account of the alleged plagiarisation of her manuscript 'The Web.'

Mr. Wells, in evidence, taken in England, denied all knowledge of plaintiff's manuscript, which it was alleged had been submitted to McMillan's, and the judgment notes that while plaintiff acted in good faith, the action should not have been brought, and should have been discontinued after the preliminary evidence disclosing that Mr. Wells had no knowledge of the manuscript.

TILES & MARBLE
MERCHANTS
SAJAN & Co
FORT-BOMBAY

EDUCATIONAL CRISIS IN EGYPT

—:o:—

The Cairo correspondent of the "Hindu" writes:—

While Egypt was preparing to welcome the English dirigible R-101, as it welcomed Vedrine, the French aviator, who was the first to arrive here by air from Europe, as it welcomed the explorer Stanley, who crossed the continent of Africa and as it had proposed to welcome Dr. Eckener if the English had allowed him to alight in Egyptian territory—we were painfully surprised to learn by wire of the disaster to the English dirigible which was burned in France soon after it had left England. All those who were at first glad of its success have now grieved because failure of this experiment delays the progress of science whose object is to alleviate their troubles. The mission of the dirigible just lost, in which so many, whose death England mourns and humanity regrets, lost their lives was to make the distance between far-flung parts of the world shorter, and to wipe out with its speed the barriers and frontiers of countries.

The educational crisis of the present day is no less severe than the financial crisis of which all classes of people complain. If all energy on the part of the Government is being concentrated on combating the financial crisis, and if the Government has proved so energetic that the Prime Minister and his colleagues, and also the senior staff of the Government, can rarely be found doing anything else than thinking of the crisis and the best ways of fighting it to the end it should not be ignored that there is, in the Ministry of Education, another sort of crisis which should be equally considered by authorities. The number of students applying for entrance to all sorts of schools, from the primary to the higher, is growing immensely, as a natural result of the general improvement in education all over the world. To this might be added the fact that the population is gradually increasing, and people are everywhere anxious to receive an early education. Only one century ago, people had to be whipped and forcibly taken to school to receive education while their parents were astounded to witness their sons taken away to school.

This bygone scene has given place to another more pathetic one, in which parents crowd before the school gates asking for some place for their sons. They are ready to pay school fees, which only God knows how they managed to collect, and how long they took to save and still the school gates are closed before them, as classes are always filled to capacity and can hold no more. Such a scene and the complaints based on it, is being perpetually repeated every year. At the beginning of every school session the Ministry of Education promises to solve the difficuulty by opening new classes and in some cases schools, but still the crisis is chronic and requires an urgent solution. In the past, the Ministry of Education always complained of the scarcity of qualified teachers, and took this as an excuse why new schools sufficient for all applicants were not opened. But the establishment of a secondary training college, and the great number of the graduates of the higher training colleges who have recently qualified, and who are still unemployed, make it easier for the Ministry of Education to overcome the difficulty. Such parents as those standing before school gates are demanding legitimate rights for their sons, a fact which is not likely to be denied by authorities at the Ministry of Education, and thus it is for the senior officials of this Ministry to find a proper solution for the country's educational difficulty."

Egypt suffers as yet from having to compromise in the service of two masters East and West. It is easy to make good use of motor-cars, concrete buildings and other material advantages, but it is very difficult to blend Eastern and Western cultures, since the latter always tends to dominate. The School of Oriental Music, which has recently been installed in a beautiful new building in Cairo, is trying to harmonise Oriental music with western. Herr Sachs, a German professor with considerable knowledge of Oriental music, was asked to go to Egypt last winter to study this question of harmony and he was emphatic that if any such attempt was made the present culture of Oriental music would certainly be destroyed. He argued that it should be encouraged to develop on its own lines, irrespective of western tradition, and only so could Egypt expect to retain its culture.

EAST AND WEST.

Egypt is spending large sums of money every year on her primary, secondary and higher training schools, but at the outset the Egyptian child suffers a severe handicap in having to learn, not only a slang and classical Arabic, which are almost two separate languages, but also English and French, written with an entirely different alphabet. There is unfortunately little effort made in the schools to keep alive Egyptian folklore, stories with an Arabic origin tend to be despised while stories from the west are cultivated. In Turkey, Mustapha Kemal Pasha has tried to diminish the complexity due to having two systems of learning by abandoning th Arabic alphabet for the Rom and by trying to introduce estern ideas into every sphere of life. This may be a solution, but so drastic a method, is likely to destroy the country's literature and past culture. It is very unlikely that such changes will be tried in Egypt, but it is probable that the alphabet will be simplified. The influence of the west will continue to spread throughout the country, although at present it is only noticeable in the towns. As a rising young nation, Egypt is an interesting study since there are so many conflicting elements. There are the Fellaheen, composing about 90 per cent of the population, who hold fast to their religion and ancient traditions. They are prepared to go from one village to another on an imported motor-car, but they dislike imported ideas. They look with contempt upon the free behaviour of European women, considering it weakness on the part of the men and immorality on the part of the women. Egyptian women are for the most part jealously guarded, which has an ill-effect on the social life of the country. They are unable to exercise refining influence as they should, if they associated freely with men. There is not the same family life in Egypt as there is in Europe since the Fellaheen consider it a virtue to have three or four wives, provided they can support them while divorce is so easy as to be ridiculous. There is none of the stability which is so necessary for the education of the children who generally grow up wild, spoilt and disobedient. The young "Effendi" who has been brought up by Government and private schools, as opposed to religious institutions, is intrigued by western ways and ideas, which have almost entirely superseded his own religious and Oriental traditions. Therefore he will have to abandon his own culture while not yet having acquired sufficient discernment to distinguish the good from the bad in western culture. He is too influenced by ideas without considering their practical value in Egypt. The modern generation of Egyptians pride themselves on their houses filled with Victorian furniture and their libraries of European books, but they have not yet learnt to understand the genius of western civilisation. The same applies to the choice of the the form of government and the manner of life which best suits the Egyptian people they think because a certain type of democracy has been successful in Europe it will be successful in Egypt. In the meantime, while the lawyers land-owners and financiers classes are struggling to govern Egypt as they think fit, the life of the country goes on in much the same way as it has done for the last few thousand years. The oxen till the fertile fields the water-wheels turn, the fellah collects his cotton, the women market their goods, the drink-seller clatters his cymbals, the learned sheikh disputes in front of the mosques, and all turn to the East at sunset. The life of the country people is so simple and untroubled that there is grave danger in trying to introduce too rapidly western methods and ideas. Those who govern Egypt have a great responsibility since these naive and illiterate Fellaheen can be so easily exploited either for good or evil.

You have no idea how it improves your cooking!

Show your cook how to use Cocogem instead of ghee, suet, lard, etc. Try it in one of your favourite dishes and notice the improvement.

... Cocogem actually *helps* your dishes to turn out right!

SO much more than just a cooking medium, Cocogem actually helps your cooking to turn out as you want it—preserving natural flavours, bringing out the full richness of your dishes.

Everywhere housewives are discovering the advantages of Cocogem, how it will not burn or smoke at high temperatures, how it is absolutely tasteless and odourless, how it can be used time and time again without transferring the flavour of one dish to another. And Cocogem is so good for you, too—it even contains more calories than are in cooking butter!

Every recipe is a Cocogem recipe when it needs a cooking medium—just use Cocogem instead of ghee, suet, lard etc.

RECIPE No. 35

Chicken a la King

2 cups cold chicken ½ cup mushrooms 4 tablespoons flour 2 cups scalded milk ½ cup pimentos 1 egg Pepper & Salt 4 tablespoons Cocogem

Melt the Cocogem in a pan, add flour mixed with salt and pepper to taste, stir until smooth. Pour over slowly the milk stirring all the time until sauce boils, and place over hot water, add chicken cut in pieces, and the mushrooms and the sliced pimentos previously sauted in a teaspoonful of Cocogem. Just before serving add the yolk of 1 egg.

Cocogem

Owing to the enthusiastic reception of the Cocogem recipe book "One Hundred Aids to Appetite", the stock of these books is now exhausted. However, the Proprietors of Cocogem will continue to welcome requests for advice in the preparation of tasty dishes. The services of the Cocogem Cooking expert are always at your disposal.

LEUCODERMA
Surest and speediest cure all its stages by the internal use of "LEUCODERMINE". Success guaranteed, Rs. 25-1 per bottle. Apply S. SHERMAN, Ballabhanga, FARIDPORE.

LATHI AND BULLET-PROOF PROTECTORS

—:o:—

To The Editor of the "Chronicle"

Sir,—Though we have been accustomed to constant reports in the papers of lathi and bullet casualties among an avowed non-violent and unarmed people, this "familiarity" has not lessened, I am sure, our feelings of horror on reading them every time. Hence, may I suggest Sir, a protection against the lathi charge (which is more dangerous and more common on the head) in the shape of helmet-like caps or hats made of some light yet strong metal like aluminium or its stronger alloy, cork or compressed pith covered over with khaddar as desired. These may have chin-straps to prevent being knocked out, preparatory to a blow on the head.

The bullets can also be stopped or rendered least harmful by carrying foldable shields made of light bullet-proof metal though in former times of warfare bullet-proof armour was used inside or outside the clothes.

I am sure this idea of self-defence does not conflict with Gandhiji's idea of passive resistance nor with the present-day capricious and elastic man-made law.—Yours, etc.,

A PARSI DOCTOR.

Calcutta, Oct. 29.
"Advance" 26, 1930.

MERCKOZONE

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE 12 VOLS. MERCK.

THE SYNONYM FOR STRENGTH, STABILITY AND PURITY.

Hydrogen Peroxide is one of the most useful products known to modern science. In the treatment of wounds, sores, etc. its powerful antiseptic and germicidal properties render it invaluable. As a mouth-wash it prevents throat and lung diseases. It keeps the teeth white and clean. A soaked compress will assist in removing black-heads and pimples. In manicure it whitens the nails, removes stains and brightens dull parts. It has a hundred other uses in the home, but it is worse than useless unless pure, of full strength and stable.

Insist on having "MERCKOZONE" and you will have a product that can always be relied on, issued by a manufacturer whose reputation for absolute purity and reliability extends over more than 260 years.

ISSUED IN 4 OZ, 10 OZ, AND 20 OZ PATENT BOTTLES
STOCKED BY ALL CHEMISTS.
M. E.

Marion's Plates.

For over fifty years Marion's have maintained their well won reputation among Professional Photographers for scientific and technical excellence in plate manufacture.

For India these plates are specially prepared after a careful study of the difficulties attending storage and development under tropical conditions. Here are three of the many varieties manufactured in the Southgate factory.

Iso-Record -- H & D 500
The fastest non-fog plate in India.

Brilliant -- -- H & D 300
Splendid gradation, great latitude.

Instantaneous -- H & D 200
Moderate speed, thickly coated, free from fog.

Sole Distributors for India and Burma :—

Martin & Harris, Ltd.
Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.

Zig-Zag
CIGARETTE PAPERS
IN THE HANDY PACKING
Each paper you take leaves the next ready. Semi-transparent. Absolutely pure. Crisp as a Bank-note but thin as gossamer. Zig-Zag makes a better cigarette more easily.
The Best in the Papers

EARN RS. 150 PER MONTH.
By learning practically or by post best and cheapest soaps (Rs. 4 per Maund) from two graduates with 8 years' factory experience. Guarantee on stamp to refund ten times fees if failure. Details free, with high opinions of Munsiff, Magistrates, etc., of soap dealers and of our successful students inside and outside India.
SOAP TRAINING HOUSE
(Regd. under Govt. of India)
Saidpur, E. B. R. (Bengal).

We have also opened a
NEW BRANCH
at
DHOBI TALAO,
Next to Anjuman Fire Temple.
BOMBAY.

FREE FREE

Way to HEALTH and HAPPINES.
If you wish to regain your health lost by any cause with a chapter on self-treatment with household remedies
Please Apply for our free literature.
THE K. C. WORKS,
Post Box No 11435 (B.O.)
CALCUTTA.

LATHI CHARGE IN BOMBAY.

Condemnation By Indian Press.

The "Tribune" writes:—

"Lathi" charges by the Police at Bombay have been the order of the day for some time, but those on Sunday last appear to have been both more numerous and more serious than on any previous occasion. According to the A. P. I. correspondent, whom no one will accuse of a bias against the Government, there were as many as twelve "lathi" charges on that day, and the injured numbered no less than 235, of whom 155 have been detained in the Congress Hospital, while the rest were treated and allowed to go home. The same correspondent tells us, on the authority of a report from the hospital, that a large number of cases were of head injuries and a good many of them are serious. The city is as usual observing "hartal" as a protest against the "lathi" charges. All this trouble, and the exicitement, discontent and bitterness which are its inevitable result, could easily have been avoided if the Police Commissioner had not issued an order prohibiting the flag salutation ceremony. The national flag is not a symbol of revolt but only a symbol of national unity and of the nation's resolve to be free. Why should any Government, which is definitely committed to the policy of making India a free nation within the Commonwealth of Nations presided over by the King, consider it necessary to interfere with a ceremony connected with the national flag and thus precipitate a collision with the organisers of the ceremony and others interested in it? When will the bureaucracy realise that the part of wisdom at a time like this is to reduce interference with the public or any section of it to an irreducible minimum?

NATIONAL FLAG HAS COME TO STAY.

The "Leader" writes:—

Bombay witnessed on Oct. 26 another scene of "lathi" charges which have been responsible for arousing so much public resentment in the town and in all parts of the country. Why could not the authorities there allow the flag salutation ceremony to be carried on peacefully? The importance and dignity of the flag have been enhanced by the hostile attitude of Government towards it in so many places. A strong sentiment of patriotism has come to be associated with it, and the respect for it will grow in proportion as it is made the object official displeasure. Whether one likes it or not, the 'national 'flag' has come to stay, like so many other things which are anathema to old fashioned people and defenders of a passing order of things.

A MATTER OF PSYCHOLOGY.

The "Hindustan Times" writes:—

Mr. Wilson, the new Commissioner of Police of Bombay, must have had a good night's sleep after the exploits of his zealous subordinates in making repeated "lathi" charges on Bombay crowds and incidentally injuring more than a couple of hundred men at the Bombay maidan. It must be remembered that the maidan is no thoroughfare, and there can have been no traffic to be dislocated if the Flag Salutation ceremony had been allowed to proceed in peace. The adjoining thoroughfares are sufficiently broad and on a Sunday the traffic in the area was by no means likely to have been heavy. Several thousands of men and women can take part in a ceremony in the maidan without the least interruption to traffic. If it was thought necessary to post police to regulate the traffic, it could have been done without in any manner molesting the public that had gathered at the maidan to participate in the Flag Salutation. But no. The object of the Police Commissioner was not the regulation of traffic but the prevention of the flag ceremony. The National Flag had become a source of extreme annoyance to Anglo-India and it must needs be dealt with somehow or other; if necessary, by breaking of heads and "lathi" charges. The answer of Bombay to the mad attack on the crowds was only natural. Despite the broken heads and injured limbs, batches after batches repeated the ceremony of hoisting national flags in various parts of the maidan and going through the ceremony of salutation and deliberately inviting the "lathi" charges. The A. P. I. message refers to as many as a dozen such charges. Does Mr. Wilson want further proof of the inefficacy of brute force against determined "satyagrahis"? "Strong" men there have been in the past both here and elsewhere, who have attempted in the same way as Mr. Wilson to suppress popular sentiment by terrorism of one sort or another. But they have invariably discovered that their attempts were miserable failures. We had imagined that the Bombay police had learnt their lesson when they banned a procession along Hornby Road a couple of months ago. But their skulls seem to be impervious. What the reaction of last Sunday's exploit will be is obvious. It is a matter of rudimentary psychology.

Purely Indian Concern **MARROTT'S** **Purely Indian Concern**

Waterproof Coats, Holdals, and Woollen Overcoats and Blazers, Woollen Rugs and Blankets

The Best and Cheapest in the East.

MARROTT'S COMBINATION GERMAN WATER PROOF WARM COATS

The ideal for monsoon and winter wear.

Rs. 12 to 25.

"HOLDALS"

Sizes :—	24" × 72"	27" × 72"	30" × 72"	33" × 72"	36" × 72"
Ordinary	Rs. 5-12	6-0	6-8	6-12	7-0
Waterproof	Rs. 7-12	8-4	9-0	9-8	10-0

MADE IN OUR FACTORY AT BOMBAY

NEW WOOLLEN RUGS. (ITALIAN MAKE)
Check pattern full sizes. Ordinary Rs. 5-0 to Rs. 8-0 best double faced Rs. 10-0 to Rs. 15-0. Elsewhere not even at double the prices.
Servants Blankets Rs. 4-8-0 to 6-0-0.

K. C. MARROTT,
187, Hornby Road,
P. O. Box 127, BOMBAY.

ITALIAN MAKE OFFICERS WOOLLEN TWEED OVERCOATS,

double faced Check lined

Rs. 12 to 20

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Established 1897.
Head Office:— Empire of India Life Building, BOMBAY.
To spend money is easy, and to save is difficult: but the harder it is to save, the more carefully should the savings be utilised. They cannot be more securely safe-guarded than in a Life Assurance Policy in this Company.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO., Managers.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY CROPS

—:o:—

Second Memorandum For 1930-31

The department of Agriculture, Bombay has issued the following second memorandum on the crops of the Bombay Presidency including Indian States and Sind for the season 1930-31.

SUGAR-CANE CROP.

On an average of the five years ending 1928-29 the area under sugarcane in the British territory included in this forecast has represented some 2.3 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India.

(Estimates up to 1st October 1930.)

Area.—The total reported and estimated area under sugarcane now stands as under:—

Bombay Presidency proper, British Districts Acres 58,000; Indian States Acres 27,000.

Sind British Districts Acres 2,000; Total British Districts Acres 60,000 and Indian States Acres 27,000; Grand Total 87,000 acres. 10.3 and 8.8 per cent. over the corresponding area last year and the decennial average at same date respectively. Increase in area in the Deccan and Karnatak was due to sufficient water supply owing to seasonable rains and in the Indian States increase was due to more complete information. There was, however, slight decrease in Gujarat and Konkan due to deficient rains while is Sind the fall in area was due to insufficient water supply.

Season.—In North Deccan, crop doing well and expected to be normal except on Girna Canal, where the planting was late, the crop had an attack of stem-borers, but it is now reviving though the growth is stunted. In South Deccan crop is probressing well under the favourable rains in September. In Karnatak crop doing well, both under well and tank irrigation and recent rains have helped the crop considerably. In Konkan, the deficient rain in August followed by break and again by heavy rain in the second week of September proved favourable to this crop. At present the condition of the crop is satisfactory. In Sind, crop is in a flourishing condition except in parts of North Sind where some damage was done by stem-borers. Taking the Presidency and Sind as a whole, the crop in its present condition may be expected to yield between 70 to 80 per cent. of the normal.

GROUNDNUT CROP.

On an average of the five years ending 1928-29 the area under Groundnut in the British territory included in this forecast has represented some 13.3 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India.

(Estimates up to 1st October 1930.)

Area.—The total reported and estimated area under the crop now stands as below:

British Districts Acres 784,000.
Indian States Acres 603,000.

Total 1,387,000

25.4 and 258.4 per cent. respectively over the corresponding area last year and the decennial average at same date. Increase in area general in the Presidency except in Nasik and Sholapur districts in the Deccan and can be attributed partly to decrease in area under cotton but also to the growing popularity of the crop among the cultivators owing to the crop being found paying in the past. In the Indian States, increase in area in the Western India Agency and other Gujarat States was most marked and was reported to be due to receipt of complete information.

Season.—Crop sown in June suffered much almost throughout Gujarat owing to long break of rain from August to early September but the good mid-September rains proved very beneficial for further development of the crop which is progressing well generally and is expected to yield about 75 per cent. of the normal. In South Gujarat slight damage to crop by jackals is reported. In North Deccan the crop progressed well in the beginning but absence of rains in August and heavy and continuous rains in September proved injurious to the growth of the crop. However, the yield is expected to be fairly good. In South Deccan the crop is doing well and is expected to give a normal yield. In Karnatak early sown crop suffered more from want of rains than the late one. Recent rains helped the growth of the crop to some extent,—however the yield is reported to be far below normal. The little area sown under this crop in Konkan is in fairly good condition. The condition of the crop in Indian States is almost the same as in the adjoining British districts.

SESAMUM CROP.

On an average of the five years ending 1928-29 the area under sesamum in the British Territory included in this forecast has represented some 4.1 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India.

(Estimates up to 1st October 1930.)

Area.—The latest reports show the total area under early as well as late crop as under:—

Bombay Presidency proper, British Districts Acres 151.000, Indian States Acres 404,000.

Sind British Districts Acres 40,000.

Total British Districts Acres 191.000 and Indian States Acres 404,000.

Grand Total 595,000 Acres.

76.8 and 16.0 per cent over the corresponding area last year and the decennial average at same date respectively. Area increased slightly in all the Divisions of the Presidency proper except in the Deccan. In Sind the area showed a considerable decline due to untimely inundation. In the Indian States, Western India States Agency and other Gujarat States show considerable increase due to receipt of almost complete information.

Season.—In North Gujarat the crop was, in place, spoiled by "katra" (hairy caterpillars) in early stage and water logging in July. But the crop that survived was in a fair condition but mid-September rains and cloudy weather spoiled the formation of capsules. Rabi crop progressing well for the present. In South Gujarat it was in a fairly good condition and is likely to yield a fair crop. In North Deccan the start was good but the growth was checked by the break in August. Rains in September, however, helped the crop especially late sown. The yield is expected to be fairly good. In South Deccan the crop is progressing well and yield is expected to be normal. In the Karnatak crop suffered for want of moisture and is producing pods and the yield is likely to be below normal. In Konkan rain in the beginning of August followed by heavy fall in September proved favourable for the growth of the crop. The flowering is over and grain formation in progress, and will be ready for harvest in October. The crop is expected to give a fairly good yield. In Sind, the condition of the crop is good and forming pods except in parts of North Sind and Nawabshah district where floods did some damage to the crop. In the Tando Division, however, the crop is reported to have suffered owing to adverse winds from August last.

SEEKERS
AFTER
MANHOOD

should know and realise the fact that :—

THE INDISCREET USE OF QUACK TONICS

is the cause, responsible for the persistance and enhancement of their troubles. It really makes them worse every day and the disease gets a deeper hold with every new medicine, till it becomes chronic and almost incurable. Sometimes a poisonous quack preparation even poisons the system beyond hopes. Therefore—

The Advise of a Physician

is the first indispensable step, which all sufferers accursed with the curse of any form or stage of sexual debility should adopt. It will save them a multitude of expenses, anxiety and distress. Their troubles will thus come to an end in a short period, while otherwise years and years will roll by without a trace of relief, leaving them in the end hopeless and helpless wretches.

The Physician of Authority.

Shriman Pandit Thakur Datta Sharma Vaidya, K.V., V.Bh., the gifted inventor of Amritdhara vice president of All India Unani and Tibbi conference Editor of a medical Journal, author of 4 dozen medical works and a specialist of vast experience, stretching over 30 years, for the diseases peculiar to men, is the one physician of Northern India competent to give you the best and honest advice.

For Details Write for the Free Book "Manhood Lost and Regained" from :—

AMRITDHARA 29, LAHORE,

THE MANAGER, *Amritdhara Pharmacy, Amritdhara Buildings, Amritdhara Road, Amritdhara Post Office, Lahore.*

FREE BOOK—GRATIS.
RHEUMATISM
Gout, Paralysis and their infallible cure
DR. S. BOSE, M.D.
Saidpur Bengal (Bengal).

Wintersmith's
AGUECIDE
60 years old American Remedy for
Malaria, Ague & Tropical Fevers
International Trading Co., Bombay, 2.

ABSOLUTELY FREE.
A booklet of information for curing
HYDROCELE
Radically without Operation.
Apply with one anna stamp to—
Dr. N. L. BURMAN, SURAT.

No Trouble Before Firing.

MR. TALPADE CORRECTS A WRONG IMPRESSION

ALLEGED ANGRY WORDS BETWEEN MAGISTRATE AND INSPECTOR.

Chirner Enquiry Committee.

"We mean to proceed with this inquiry with an absolutely open mind and will be prepared to collect every piece of evidence from whatever source it may come so that it may be absolutely clear that the decisions that we may arrive at will be free from any partiality" declared Mr. H. B. Tyebjee, ex-Chief Justice of the Small Causes Court at the resumed sitting of the Chiner (Panvel) Shooting Enquiry Committee held at the Servants' of India Society's Hall on Tuesday morning.

This declaration was preceded by a statement of the Chairman Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, that the Committee will now admit evidence from any member of the public whether it is received directly from the Secretary or addressed straight to the Committee. In view of the absence of any representation from the Government he would also allow any public spirited pleader to come before the Committee and closely cross-examine the witnesses so that it may not be said later that the inquiry was one-sided. The Committee will welcome any conclusion that is justified by evidence whether it incidentally vindicate one side or implicates the other.

Mr. Nagindas Vallabhdas Merchant, Captain of the Congress Free Hospital was then examined by the Committee. He deposed that at about 4-30 a.m. on September 26 he received a telephonic message at the Congress Hospital that there had been police firing at Panvel and that medical assistance was necessary. Witness was instructed to leave for Panvel with an ambulance car. Accompanied by Dr. Gole of the Swastik League and two other doctors, witness accordingly left for Panvel with an ambulance car and 15 volunteers. Starting from Bombay at 6 in the morning he reached Panvel at 9-30 Witness learnt that the actual firing had taken place at Chirner, a village 12 miles off Panvel. As they were unacquainted with the locality witness took a guide from Panvel. The way to Chirner lay through impassable tracks and roads. They reached Chirner at 10-30.

VILLAGERS PANIC STRICKEN.

As witness and his party were in Congress uniforms, the villagers took them for policemen and would not come out of their houses because of fear. They were met by Dr. Phadke and Mr. Gupte who took them round the village. On entering the village they saw a corpse which they learnt was that of a victim of firing. A few paces beyond the corpse, there were two police officers and several policemen. Witness went and approached them and put some questions but received no satisfactory replies.

Q: What sort of questions did you put?

A: My inquiry related to the cause of the firing and I also asked whether we would be allowed facilities to conduct inquiries but I received very unsatisfactory replies.

Continuing witness stated that the presence of Dr. Phadke and Mr. Gupte who were local men inspired confidence in the villagers and they were taken to a hut where two injured men were treated. Here witness was told that the villagefolk of Chirner had fled to the neighbouring hamlets owing to panic.

VICTIMS OF GUN-SHOT WOUNDS.

Thereafter the party proceeded to the place where the Satyagraha was offered by the villagers the previous evening. The road to this place was through narrow windings through rice fields and through waterpools and after a long time they reached the place although the distance they covered was only one mile. On their way, witness found dead bodies of four policemen lying scattered at a distance of 25 paces from each other. Witness went close to the dead bodies and found no other injuries except gun-shot wounds. Witness also found the dead body of a villager abandoned. The corpses were stinking horribly. The party then returned to Chirner and proceeded to a neighbouring hamlet named Jui where two injured persons were picked. Similarly three injured persons were removed from two villages named Koproli and Khopte. In all they removed 5 injured persons in their ambulance van. Earlier witness learnt that Dr. Shroff and Sjt. Bhamgara and party had removed five other injured persons to Bombay.

The witness then returned to Bombay. Two persons out of the five injured were removed to the Congress Free Hospital and the remaining three were removed by Dr. Gole to the K. E. M. Hospital.

NO MARKS OF LATHI BLOWS.

Mr. Dostmahomed Ismail Janmahomed was the next witness examined. Describing the circumstances that led him to go to Panvel, witness stated that on the night of September 25 he was present at a meeting addressed by Mr. Abdul Rehman Suleman Kassum Mitha, the then Vice-President of the B. P. C. C. Some hooligans assaulted some men at the meeting and witness was engaged in removing them to the hospital. At midnight after the last batch of injured at the Northbrook Garden were removed to the Congress Hospital, he returned to the Congress House. A man from Panvel had come to the Congress House with a motor bus and he had brought the information that at 4 p.m. the police had opened firing on the Satyagrahis at Chirner. He had come there to obtain medical assistance as well as legal assistance, because he said even some policemen were shot down. Mr Abdul Rehman Kassum Mitha and the witness then went to the house of Mr. Mulraj Karsondas to consult which pleader they should send to Panvel. Later Mr Talpade, Dr. Shroff along with the man who had come from Panvel were despatched to Panvel in a taxi.

The next day as Mr. Abdul Rehman Mitha was busy witness was asked to go to Chirner Accompanied by some friends witness started from Bombay at 4 and reached Panvel at dusk. As it was getting dark witness decided to stay in Panvel that night On the 27th of September witness went to Chirner and found hardly anybody in the village because the villagers had fled owing to panic. In the evening at 4 o'clock witness found two dead bodies of policemen in the village although 48 hours had elapsed after the firing. At Panvel witness had the opportunity of seeing a dead body of a policeman but he could find no marks of lathi blows or any other violence on the corpse. He narrated an incident which took place in Chirner. Four men with muffled faces were trying to cover a dead body with twigs and branches On enquiry he found that it was that of a policeman that had been discovered only then.

A JOURNALISTS' EVIDENCE.

Mr. D. G. Savarkar, a reporter of a Marathi journal was then examined. He produced notes of an interview which he had with Sub-Inspector Patil, who was in charge of the police party at Chirner at the time of the firing Witness was closely examined by the members of the Committee.

WITNESS CORRECTS MIS-IMPRESSION.

When the Committee reassembled in the afternoon, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the Chairman, read a letter of explanation sent by Mr. M. N. Talpade with a view to correct the wrong impression created by his evidence given before the Committee on the previous day. The letter said:—

"With reference to my evidence given yesterday the press seems to have got a wrong impression of what I said regarding the Magistrate being shot. Dr. Velkar (a member of the Inquiry Committee) asked me if Hasinath Budyaya has seen Mr. Patil (the police Inspector) shooting the Magistrate (Mr. Joshi). I said that Hasinath had seen a revolver in Sub-Inspector Patil's hand and then I said that I would produce notes taken by me in the K. E. M. Hospital. I then produced the same. The notes do not say that Hasinath said that he had seen the Sub-Inspector shooting the Magistrate".

Mr. Tyebjee: I confess that the impression I gathered from the evidence of Mr. Talpade was that Hasiram saw Mr. Patil shoot the Magistrate.

Mr. Velkar: I also received the same impression.

Chairman: We accept this explanation which will settle the doubt once for all. This explanation is final.

Before the Committee proceeded to examine witnesses Mr. G. A. Bhatt, a member of the Thana Bar said that he was anxious to cross-examine witnesses in the interests of justice.

The Chairman observed that since the Government was unrepresented he welcomed the offer and requested him as an independent man to cross-examine the witnesses with a view to arrive at the truth.

"ANGRY WORDS BETWEEN MAGISTRATE AND INSPECTOR".

Gangadhar Moreshwar Vedak, a goldsmith of Pirkon village, which is about four miles from Chirner was the next witness examined. He stated that he was present in Chirner at the time of the Satyagraha. He had gone to Chirner on the day of the tragedy to fetch medicine for his aunt. As the doctor was not at hme and as he learnt that there was satyagraha in the Akadevi Hill he went there as a spectator

As he was standing there some two or three persons came down the hill and exclaimed "What are you doing here? Seven or eight men are handcuffed and are being beaten." Witness then saw the Magistrate Mr. Joshi who was standing near them going towards the hill. Some of the crowd followed the Magistrate up the hill. The Magistrate was seen approaching the spot where the handcuffed men were. Witness along with some other were stopped a few paces from the Magistrate.

Witness then heard angry words passing between the Magistrate and the Police Inspector. He could not say what the words were because they were speaking in English. They were speaking in high tones and therefore witness concluded that they were exchanging angry words. Witness remained on the hill for about half an hour. He then saw the police removing the handcuffs from the wrists of the arrested persons and after ten minutes the whole party including the Police Inspector, Magistrate and the arrested persons coming down the hill.

The party came as far as "nalla" (rivulet) and the banyan tree. The crowds were dense and there was no space to go through. The witness heard the Magistrate saying "We are going".

"FIRE! FIRE!"

The Magistrate had not crossed the rivulet nor had the Inspector done so. Some policemen however had forded the "nalla." Inspector Patil who was in front of the Magistrate but within the cordon at this stage raised his stick and shouted "Fire! Fire." Witness was then five or seven paces away from the Inspector. Witness then heard shots being fired. They came from the southern side in their direction both from across the rivulet and from their own side. Witness ran for his life and people also fled helter skelter. Witness returned to his village without going to Chirner by a round about and zig zag route.

"YOU ARE A FUNNY LOT."

Proceedings witness stated that on September 29, namely two days after the firing, 21 persons from his village were called by the Police to Chirner to record statements. They went to Chirner at 11 a. m. and were detained till 7 p. m. Inspector Shankar Rao took them to a higher officer Mr. Raje, who asked them to come the next morning. The next day Mr. Raje was not in Chirner and so they had to wait in the temple till 2-30 p. m. Inspector Shankar Rao then arrived and asked us how many amongst us had taken part in the Satyagraha. The witness and another person came forward. The Inspector exclaimed "How ise it only two of you come forward? You are a funny lot. You have changed your caps. You have changed your coats. You have painted kumkum marks on your forehead and you have cut short your moustaches". The Inspector then called out five names including the name of the witness and asked them to come to his temporary residence. The rest were asked to go home and come again next morning.

"HARASSED AND STARVED."

The five persons were asked to give statement. Witness was afraid to make a statement because the Inspector abused all of them. He was also afraid that he might be arrested. Only two among them made statements while the others said that they were not connected with the satyagraha at all but they were abused by the Inspector.

All the five persons were detained in Chirner for the night and the next morning they were asked to return to their villages with the warning "think over the matter and try to remember what you have done."

Q.—What was he asking you to remember?

A.—He was asking us whether we had taken part in the satyagraha or in beating the police.

Q.—Did you feel harrassed by the fact that you were called four times?

A.—Yes. We were harrassed and starved.

Q.—Why were you harrassed and starved?

A.—Probably the police wanted a confession from us that we created a disturbance and beat the police.

Crosse-examined by Mr. Tyebjee witness said that after offering Satyagraha some people carried twigs as a momento. They did that in order to defy the law.

"NO TROUBLE BEFORE FIRING."

Q.—You said that the Inspector gave the order for firing. Are you sure?

Witness. I am quite definite and certain that the order to fire was given by the Inspector.

Q.—If the Inspector said that the order was not given by him will you stand by your statement?

A.—I will still maintain that he gave the order.

Q.—Is there no possibility of mistake?

A.—No. I am not mistaken. If the Inspector denies that he gave the order, he is not telling the truth.

Witness denied any knowledge as to how the Magistrate was hit by a bullet because immediately after he heard the shots he ran away. He said that there was no trouble before the firing. which was opened all of a sudden.

Asked why the cordon around the Magistrate was formed witness said that there was a large crowd.

Q.—Was there any danger?

A.—No. The cordon was formed to make a way for the Magistrate and the police to come down through the dense crowds.

Q.—Was a cordon formed when they went up?

A.—No because at that time there was no rush.

The Committee then adjourned to Wednesday.

RAID ON CONGRESS OFFICE AT FANASWADI.

One Volunteer Arrested.

Bombay, Nov. 4.

A new Congress Hose was opened by the C. Ward Congress Committee at Fanaswadi to-day (Tuesday), at about 7-30 a.m.

On receiving information, the police raided the office shortly afterwards about 10-30 a.m. and arrested one volunteer who was the only person present there. They could not find any article except the signboard of the office which was also seized.

BOMBAY TO CELEBRATE GANDHIJI'S INCARCERATION DAY TO-DAY.

To celebrate Gandhiji's fifth month of incarceration Bombay women will muster strong to-day (Wednesday) at Azad Maidan at 4-30 when Shrimati Frenny Cama will sing national songs and Muni Shri Trilokchandji Maharaj will deliver a sermon on the philosophy and life teachings of Mahatmaji. Women are requested to attend the meeting in saffron coloured saris.

OTHER FUNCTIONS IN HONOUR OF GANDHI DAY.

Public meeting at Gandhi Maidan near Elphinstone Road Station, 6-30 p.m.

Bombay Marwari Youth League, Flag Salutation Ceremony, Chowpatty, 8-30 a.m.

Takli procession on behalf of Bhuleshwar Swadeshi Pracharak Mandal at 7-30 a.m. from Dabholkar Wadi, Kalbadevi Road.

CLOSING OF OFFICES.

In celebrations of "Gandhi Day" the following offices, among others, will be closed:—

(1) Marwadi Chamber of Commerce (this Chamber will be closed also to-morrow (Thursday) in celebration of "Kartak Purnima").

(2) Bombay Shroff Association.

(3) Bombay Grain Dealers' Association.

(4) Hindustan Native Merchants Association.

TO-DAY'S FLAG SALUTATION.

Police Commissioner's Ban.

The following notice has been issued by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay:—

Whereas it has been publicly announced by means of leaflets that a flag salutation ceremony will be held at 8-30 a.m. on Wednesday, November the 5th instant, on the Chowpatty Sands, and whereas it appears to me that this ceremony is to be performed in furtherance of the objects of an unlawful association, to wit, the War Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, I, Gerald Sydney Wilson, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, being of the opinion that it is necessary for the preservation of the public peace to prohibit the holding of this ceremony, hereby prohibit under Section 23, subsection 3 of the Bombay City Police Act, any assembly, meeting or procession in furtherance of the above purpose on the Chowpatty Sands on the date abovementioned.

POLICE OFFICERS OCCUPY SPEAKERS' CHAIRS AT AZAD MAIDAN

Two Women Orators Arrested.

Large crowds numbering into thousands collected at the Azad Maidan on Tuesday evening to attend the meeting convened by the "People's Battalion" to congratulate Mr. H. D. Raja, the leader of the Battalion on his conviction.

It was announced in some evening papers that the meeting was banned and the police would use force to disperse the crowds if the conveners persisted in holding the meeting. The announcements as well as the sensational arrests of the lady volunteers picketing foreign cloth shops, in the morning helped to swell the crowd all the more.

POLICE ON THE SCENE.

Exactly at 6-0 p.m. when the proceedings were about to commence a party of 100 policemen armed with lathis and about a dozen sergeants and police officers accompanied by Superintendents Home and Naden started from the Esplanade Police Station and reached the place of the meeting in a few minutes.

Arriving on the spot the police officers approached the organisers of the meeting and informed them that they would not allow them to told the meeting. Upon this one of the organisers stood on the platform and announced that the meeting was banned by the police and only those who were prepared to face a lathi charge should stay and others should go away.

POLICE OFFICERS ON THE PLATFORM.

By the time the announcement was made the police removed the lights and the tables forming the platform and handed the things to the contractor while some police officers occupied some of the chairs.

The police divided themselves into four groups and surrounded the place. They continued to patrol the place for over an hour and the crowds remained there for all this time.

WOMEN SPEAKERS ARRESTED.

In the meanwhile a large crowd collected on the Waudby Road and tried to hold a meeting there. The police officers reached the spot and put under arrest Srimati Manorambai Shinde and Srimati Ratnbai Dhinji who were addressing the meeting and who refused to leave the place despite police warning saying that they were standing on the foot path and had every right to address the meeting. A large crowd followed them upto the Esplanade Police Station.

MANIAM ADDRESS MEETING

After the arrest of the women, several other persons tried to hold meetings. Near about the place the police had occupied. By raising national cries they collected small crowds and started addressing them. One of the meetings was addressed by Mr. Maniam who congratulated Mr. Rajah on his conviction and asked the crowds to disperse as they had already achieved their object.

Ten minutes after 7 p.m. the police withdrew from the place amidst cries of national slogans raised by the crowds.

As noon as the police had left the place the crowds again gathered at the spot where the meeting was originally to be held. A big national flag was brought and hoisted in the centre.

Mr. Maniam and several other speakers delivered short speeches congratulating Mr. Raja on his conviction and exhorting the people to carry on the fight.

One of the speakers was Mr. Shah, who had created a sensation in the Esplanade Police Court by occupying the Chief Presidency Magistrate's chair on November 1. Amidst laughter he declared that he had occupied the chair in all seriousness and had acquitted Mr. Raja whom he held to be innocent. He denied that he had apologised and said that the Honorary Magistrate acquitted him of his own accord.

The meeting lasted for about 20 minutes only and after the termination the National flag was carried in a procession by the crowd along the Cruickshank Road.

When the procession passed by the Esplanade Police Station the police force was still there: they however, did not interfere with the processionists.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Building and floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET.

—:o:—

JANUARY NEW 1931.

New York, Nov. 4.
Nov. 4.

Market is closed to-day.

—:o:—

Broach Expectation A-M Rs. 208

—:o:—

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY NEW 1931.

Liverpool, Nov. 4.

Previous Closing Rate	6.15
To-day's Opening Rate	6.17
Difference	—.02
To-day's Closing Rate	6.10
Difference	—.05

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

—:o:—

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 5.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

A meeting of the Executive Council of the All-India Trade Union Congress will be held on 17th November at Calcutta. All affiliated Unions are requested to send their quota of representatives in view of the fact that several important matters regarding the future programme of work of the A. I. T. U. C. are to be decided.

—:o:—

LALBAUG PICKETERS JAILED.

Yesterday Satyagrahi volunteers Nahil Sing (Sikh) and Baburao Genoo picketing cloth shops at Lalbaug and Suparibaug, were arrested and sentenced to 4 months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 50 fine, in default one and a half months more.

—:o:—

STUDENTS' SWADESHI EXHIBITION.

—:o:—

To-day's Unique Attraction.

FLAG-DAY.

Students' cafe will serve the public with Jail Diet.

—:o:—

FOUND.

A first class Season Ticket No. 919 in the name of Mr. F. S. T. Pouream between Dadar or Gowari and Sandhurst Road has been found. The owner may call at the office of "The Bombay Chronicle" to take delivery of the same during office hours.

RECEPTION TO SARDAR VALLABHBHAI.

The Bombay Marwari Youth League have decided to give a reception to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, when he comes to Bombay and to have a large procession.

—:o:—

"BEGHADI MOUJ."

The management of the "Beghadi Mouj", the well-known Bombay Gujarati weekly in Gujarati, that had ceased publications on security being demanded under the Press Ordinance, will resume publication shortly.

MEETING IN KHOJA MOHOLLA, MANDVI.

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of "Mandvi Prajakiya Mandal", to-day, at 9-0 p.m., at Khoja Moholla, Mandvi.

ROUND-UP OF WOMEN VOLUNTEERS IN CITY

(Continued from page 1.)

were fined Rs. 100 each or in default six weeks' simple imprisonment. The rest of the accused were given two months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default one month more.

MERCHANTS' PROTEST.

While the Magistrate was delivering judgment in the last batch of the case the police were busy dispersing the crowd on the footpath below the Court and twice lathis were used to disperse the crowd. Two were injured.

The following declaration signed by twenty-one merchants having their shops at Charni Road was presented to Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaon Police Court, on Tuesday afternoon:—

We, the undersigned, cloth merchants doing business at New Charni Road and from whose shops lady picketers were arrested this morning, hereby declare that we have no objection in their picketing our shops and they have been picketing our shops very peacefully and inspired by the noblest motives. They were not loitering and we gave them chairs to sit on.

VOLUNTEERS JAILED.

The following volunteers were sentenced for picketing on Tuesday:—

By the Chief Presidency Magistrate: Dhondu Ramji and Dafi Atmaram for picketing near Messrs. Spinner and Co. Six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 each or in default six weeks' further imprisonment.

Mahadev Prasad and three other volunteers for picketing near Shaikh Memon Street. Six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Abdul Karim and Ganesh for picketing near Messrs. Spinner and Co. Six months' rigorous imprisonment.

At Dadar by Mr. N. T. Junnalwala: Three volunteers four months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 each or in default one month's further imprisonment.

At Mazagaon by Mr. G. R. Khairaz: Two volunteers, four months' rigorous imprisonment.

Out of the twenty-five ladies arrested on Tuesday, eleven were tried by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate. One was sent to the Children's Court and ten were given six months' simple imprisonment.

Fourteen were tried by Mr. I. N. Mehta. Twelve were given two months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 each or in default one month's further imprisonment. Two were fined Rs. 100 each owing to their tender age or in default six weeks' simple imprisonment.

Do Coming Events Cast Their Shadows Before?

REMARKABLE ACCURACY OF INDIAN ASTROLOGER'S PREDICTIONS.

Sends FREE Test Horoscopes.

Hundreds who have tested the skill of "Pundit Tabore," famous psychic, are proclaiming him the modern wizard of Astrology. Dr. K. KATRAK declares that "Scepticism melts as mist before the Sun when "Tabore" reveals in details the guarded secrets of one's life."

Unlike many of the present day Astrologers, 'Tabore' believes that the ancient science was created for useful purposes, and he employs his Special Method to help his followers to avoid mistakes and achieve their worthy ambitions.

His Horoscopes bring one face to face with facts, and point the way to more desirable future and brighter existence. Believing in fair dealings, he refunds money in all cases of dissatisfaction. Business, investments, matrimony, love affairs, travel, changes and coming opportunities are among the subjects treated by him.

Those wishing to consult 'Tabore' upon their lives' problems can obtain FREE a Partial Horoscope by sending him their full names, (Mr., Mrs. or Miss), address, date, month and year of birth, ALL PLAINLY PRINTED by themselves in block letters. 'Tabore' wants no remittance for his personal (astrological etc.,) work, but please send him 10 As., stamps to defray actual costs (of this notice, postage, stationery, clerical charges etc.) No Personal Interviews: All consultations by post only. Address your letters to "PUNDIT TABORE" (Dept. 312-E) Upper Forjett St., Bombay VII.

BLACK SUNDAY.

—:o:—

26000 Signatories Include Mostly Non Congress Prominent Citizens.

The requisition signed by about 26,000 persons including most of the distinguished citizens for convening a public meeting to protest against the police ill-treatment of ladies and other at the Azad Maidan Flag Salutation Ceremony of Sunday October 26 was presented to the Sheriff on Tuesday noon.

A representation committee has been appointed to draft the resolutions and to go into other details in connection with the meeting.

SIX MONTHS' FOR SINGING NATIONAL SONGS.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate convicted Mr. M. S. Adhikari and seven others on Tuesday under the Criminal Law Amendment Act section 17 (2) who were charged with assisting the operations of an unlawful association. The accused were the members of Karnatak Prabhat Feri and were arrested on the 16th October last while passing along the Bazar Gate Street singing national songs. Inspectors Klien and Parkar arrested them and recovered a national flag, symbols and a Prabhat Feri book from them. The accused were defended by Mr. B. T Desai, Mr. C.N. Canuga and Mr. Gadkari, Advocates. The magistrate convicted accused Nos. 1 and 2 on the evidence and sentenced them to six months' rigorous imprisonment each and a fine of Rs. 100 each or in default six weeks' further imprisonment. Others were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 30 each or in default six weeks' further imprisonment.

BENEFIT OF DOUBT.

Ganpat Keshav and six others who were charged before the Chief Presidency Magistrate under Section 17 (1) Criminal Law Amendment Act were acquitted on Tuesday. The Magistrate gave the accused benfit of doubt as it was not proved in evidence that the songs they sang in the Prabhat Feri on the 16th inst. during their arrest at Fanaswadi were revolutionary. The defence of the accused was that they were members of the Bhajan Mandali and they were singing bhajans in the Prabhat Feri.

VICTIMS OF THE LATHI.

FANASWADI CONGRESS HOUSE INCIDENT.

The police in raiding the Congress House at Fanaswadi at about noon on Tuesday during its opening ceremony, are alleged to have belaboured 3 persons in the premises. They have been detained for treatment in the Congress Free Emergency Hospital, Ladwadi, and their names are (1) Sukhabhai Dayabhai, (2) J. R. Parulkar, (3) G. B. Rajpurkar.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS.
Jehangir Wadia Building,
51, Esplanade Road
WEDNESDAY, 5th November, at 6 p.m.
Short Talk on
The Masters or Mahatmas
According to Dhammapada
Followed by Questions & Answers

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

(Established 30 Years).

INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON BANKING, INSURANCE, COMMERCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION.

ASPIRING STUDENTS OF COMMERCE should therefore give all attention to the study of SPECIALISED COURSES such as BANK OFFICERS (C.A.I.B.) INSURANCE MANAGERS (A. Ch. I. I.) COMPANY SECRETARIES (F.I.S.A.) and GENERAL COMMERCE COURSE (L. C. C., D. COM. I. M. C.) for which there is an unlimited field and SPECIALISED ACCOUNTANCY (G. D. A.) may wherever desirable be tacked in as additional Course AS THAT PROFESSION IS GETTING OVERCROWDED.
TUITION THROUGH POST A SPECIAL FEATURE.

Consult PRINCIPAL DAVAR or apply for Prospectus giving details.

80, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

CHOICE WINTER FLOWER SEEDS

Aster, Pansy, Balsam, Dahlia, Zinnia, Carnation, Salvia Cosmea, Dianthus etc. annas 4 per packet, 10 packets Rs. 2. Aster Comet, Carnation, Antirrhinum, Cosmea, Larkspur, Pansy, Sweet Pea in separate colours annas 12 per packet. PULWAL ROOTS (75 per cent. female) annas 12 per lb. 3 lbs. for Rs. 2 with direction for cultivation. Catalogue free on request. SHAW & CO., Nurserymen, Post Box 7313, Calcutta.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1930

CONGRESS AND KHADDAR.

—:o:—

Mr. Harindranath Chattopadhyaya has done well to warn the public against the neglect of silent constructive work. He says in a public statement: "I feel sure that the day Government discovers that we have started silent, solid constructive work in the village and workshops, it will not bother to put a ban on pretty national songs." He would have done better to give some clear, detailed, constructive suggestions about the constructive work he has in mind. For ourselves we can imagine few programmes more potent than further popularising Khaddar. Congressmen cannot be too often reminded that every one of them is required by the Congress rules to be a habitual wearer of Khaddar. Wherever for any reason a Congress organisation is not able to carry on Khaddar propaganda that work may be done by the local branches of the All-India Spinners' Association or newly started Swadeshi or Khaddar Leagues.

The present moment is precisely the moment when the old programme of boycott of foreign cloth through Khaddar needs to be carried out with the utmost possible vigour. It is gratifying to note that the boycott as such has been a remarkable success so far. But it is regrettable that Khaddar has filled but a small part of the gap left by foreign cloth. The fast growing popularity of Swadeshi mill cloth is undoubtedly a welcome feature of the time. But it is impossible for the immediately available Indian mill cloth to satisfy the full demand for cloth in the country. With the supplementary aid of Khaddar, however, the boycott of foreign cloth can be made complete in but a few months. There are other paramount reasons too why at the present moment Khaddar should be most widely patronised. The Indian villager has long been very hard hit by the ruinous currency policy of Government in particular and the general economic depression in the country. For various reasons the prices of many crops in the country have recently gone down to an alarmingly low pitch. In such a condition a widely spread home industry like hand-spinning may help millions of villagers just to keep body and soul together. And the absence of any such help may mean either widespread destitution or revolt.

Another special reason why the Khaddar industry should be universalised immediately is that only by that means can we counteract the possible tendency on the part of mill-owners to profiteer or to use foreign yarn. It is notorious how in the anti-Partition agitation of twenty-five years ago several unscrupulous mill-owners took unfair advantage of and finally ruined the Swadeshi propaganda. Khaddar alone can prevent the repetition now of past errors. We would, therefore, earnestly appeal to national workers all over the country to give special attention to the production and popularisation of Khaddar, whatever other kinds of agitation they may be engaged in. There are lakhs of willing workers, young and old, men and women, who for one reason or other cannot undertake risky tasks. But they can all, even old men and little children, do their useful little bit by plying the charkha or the takli or otherwise helping the Khaddar programme. In the hour of national crisis that has already arrived let not India fail to make the best use of her tremendous strength of numbers.

EXTRAVAGANT.

—:o:—

His Highness the Maharajah of Bikaner has, unfortunately, overdone it. It is usual for ruling Princes to speak of Viceroys in terms of high praise. This is the tradition of their Order; and his Highness the Maharajah of Bikaner is entitled to it. We appreciate, further, his Highness's strength of feeling on being "cut to the quick to find his (Lord Irwin's) policies misunderstood and his motives misrepresented by many who, remote from realities of the situation, cannot appreciate the special problems he has had to face." He was, therefore, perfectly entitled to administer a snub—if that is what he intended—to men like Sir Michael O'Dwyer, Lord Lloyd, Messrs. Churchill and Lloyd George and last, though not the least, Lord Reading himself who was presiding at the British India Union luncheon at which the Maharajah spoke as the chief guest. But to do so, it was not necessary to go beyond the normal extravagance of eulogy. The only result is that His Highness has brought out into more vivid relief the faults of the Viceroy whom he set out to champion.

His Highness referred to his "singleness of purpose." One is immediately reminded of Nine Ordinances. "High above conflict and undeterred by clamour, no matter from what side, he has pursued serene and unruffled the task of securing in India the widest attainable measure of unity and confidence whilst the path of constitutional progress is being mapped out." Who can complain if all this also conjures up visions of a Viceroy responsible, "serene and unruffled," or the present situation in India? It is unfortunate, but nonetheless undeniable that he is responsible for a Round Table Conference without India; and for the imprisonment of 50,000 of India's best and noblest. He is responsible, because he never stopped it, for physical injuries to hundreds of non-violent men, women and children. He is responsible, because he never stopped it, for the ill-treatment of women, that is not confined to Bombay alone. The manner in which his subordinates have been fighting the National Movement—based on the Christian principle of non-violence—all over India, specialy in Gujarat, is anything but a credit to Christianity. His Excellency knows all this. But his serenity has never been ruffled. And "high above conflict" between a Christian Viceroy and a Christ-like saint we hear the echoes of reactionary and communalist "clamour" to which Lord Irwin has yielded "serene and unruffled." His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner has been an over-zealous friend. We sympathise with Lord Irwin. Exaggerated encomium is sometimes worse than satire.

THE OFFENSIVE AGAINST WOMEN.

—:o:—

For the first time since the Anti-Picketing Ordinance was enacted and made applicable in Bombay the authorities made yesterday a round-up of the women picketers. A number of them were arrested and promptly put up for trial. The public resentment against this offensive against women expressed itself in shopkeepers closing their shops of their accord and the city observing generally a hartal. It is noteworthy that while the Chief Presidency Magistrate sentenced the accused tried by him to six months' simple imprisonment, those put up before the Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, were given three months' simple.

What is the object behind this offensive against women? Is the public to regard it as a reply to the colossal protest meeting of Bombay's women, held on Monday? The judgment of Mr. Bhagat Jagannath, Sessions Judge at Sialkot, who acquitted in appeal 18 volunteers who had been sentenced for picketing is an illuminating commentary on the manner in which that Ordinance has been worked. Bombay has been no exception to the bizarre interpretation against which the Sialkot Judge protests. He says: "The word picketing is nowhere used in the so-called Picketing Ordinance.....A volunteer standing aside and merely trying to persuade a customer by folding hands and arguing but not obstructing or blocking his way would not be guilty under the Ordinance." But it appears in Bombay official ingenuity has discovered a device for dealing with Satyagrahis, men and women. "Assisting the operations of an unlawful association" may be extended to mean anything. The offensive against women is, by the way, a curious method of preparing a peaceful and congenial atmosphere for the Round Table Conference!

NEED FOR PERSONAL INVESTIGATION.

—:o:—

In some Indian circles in Bombay there is, it seems, an impression that the cultivators in Kaira District are only being asked by officials to pay up their land revenue arrears, whereas complaints are made, by those who have seen the collection operation actually at work, that the peasants are being asked, and, it is reported, in some cases almost coerced, into paying revenue dues that must be normally demanded of them by January next. In order evidently to ridicule these complaints, a laboured attempt is made by the correspondent of the "Times of India" to explain the situation. An Ahmedabad message of the 2nd instant from this correspondent contains the following significant sentence: "In Kaira District where the authorities call for an early payment by advancing the date, no action is taken against those whose crops are not ready yet, so as to enable them to pay up the dues and in such cases they are simply required to give an undertaking that they would pay the same at the earliest possible date" What is the precise nature of this "undertaking" and what does the expression "at the earliest possible date" in case of dues, which Government cannot legally demand before the scheduled time, signify? We invite again men like Srijut Purshottamdas Thakurdas to visit Bardoli and Kaira and see the situation for themselves.

WHY TAX THE STUDENTS ?

—:o:—

In June last the students of the Grant Medical College who resided in the Hostel attached to the institution sent a representation to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay stating that they had read "with surprise and shock the notice regarding the increase in the rent of the Hostel." This notice, it appears, was the result of prolonged consultation between the Dean of the College and the higher authorities, the Dean protesting at the time that it was not right to increase the rent. The students of the College have to spend already a considerable amount on the costly course of several years' duration and to ask them to pay nearly double the old dues for rooms which have "no proper ventilation and privacy" and whose size "renders it entirely impossible for two persons to stay with any degree of comfort" in them, is the height of injustice. It will be recalled the students left the Hostel in protest. This dignified action should make the authorities wake up and realise the unwisdom of taxing the student community to secure an increase in their revenue. We understand that a process of haggling over the question with the students was begun. There should be no haggling over the matter. It is the students' right to expect that in these hard times they are not burdened with increased expenses. Government announced on Monday that it was now decided to reduce "the total rent of the rooms from Rs. 42,—the increase proposed by them—"to Rs. 30 for term of four months." This is no true reduction, as the students will have to pay, if they accept the proposal, Rs. 6 more per term.

REPREHENSIBLE PROPAGANDA

—:o:—

What Kaira Peasants Have To Put Up With

(BY MIRABEN).
SABARMATI, Nov. 3.

Of all the shocking things I saw and heard in the Kaira District, when taking Mr. Bailsford found the villages, the method adopted by certain officials of setting one community against another was the most reprehensible.

The two main communities of the district, where the Gujerat No-tax Campaign is at its height, are Patidars and Barias, the latter, a backward community which had lately been reclaimed after years of devoted labour on the part of the well-known national and social worker, Ravishanker Vyas, now in jail. Today some of tre officials seem to be busy reminding the these Barias of their old habits and are setting the community against the Patidars. It is the old game of "Divide and Rule" in an ugly form.

PEASANTS' COMPLAINTS

We were not able, of course, to see the officials at work, with our own eyes, but we took down first hand evidence from several peasants in different villages, whose word we had not reason to doubt. I have before me, as I write, their names and addresses.

Here is the purpot of what they siad:—"The officials are trying to set us one against the other. In some villages they have, to some extent, succeeded. it is, especially a Revenue officer who carries on this propaganda. He comes into a village, calls the Barias together and tells them not to pay their dents to the Patidars. You are all insolvent, he will say, but never mind. Exact money from the Patidars. If they refuse to give up their money, just beat them. It does not matter. You can deal with them any way you like."

He promises not to take any steps against the Barias and then offers them the confiscated lands of the Patidars for a mere trifle. Lands worth Rs. 700 per 'bigha' are being offered at Rs. 1 1/2 per 'bigha.' Sometimes he will call a Baria to his office and privately tell him all these things.'

At Ras we found this propaganda had been the most successful. Here we visited the camp across the border in the Baroda State, occupied by the villagers of Ras who had refused to pay their land-tax and had migrated like so many others. They were being terrorized by the Barias who had gone over to the officials. They dared not go along the lanes to their village or even to their fields, for fear of being beaten, or perhaps being subjected to a worse fate.

And this is but a mere glimpse of the tactics employed by some of the servants of the British Government in Kaira district. Beatings, kickings, insults are also going on. But I have laid stress on the "Divide and Rule" work.

PROPHETIC JAIL DINNER.

—:o:—

Appeal To Foreign Cloth Dealers

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We have had many Prophets in our land before, but today's prophets were the Multani silk merchants of Chuckla. All the "Kesaria" sisters of Bombay were invited to a Kesaria Jail Jaman. Barely had two batches of them finished their frugal meal of Juari Bread and Watery Vegetables, when news came, that another invitation awaited them, this time from His Majesty's Government, not to Malabar Hill or Ganeshkhind but to Arthur Road or Yeroda. Cheerful and willing to oblige as usual, those of them, who had finished with the hospitality of the kind merchants, went off to take up their daily duties and exchange the peace and comfort of their homes for the prison cells.

This is the last challenge from us women to our brothers—the cloth merchants, for whose cause we stand the chance of being His Majesty's guests.

If you have really meant one-hundredth part of all that you have been telling us during the last six months, then to-day we call upon you to act up to your words. There are no two ways now; if you so desire, accept gratefully the help of the Government to sell your foreign cloth and send your sisters to jails to live under conditions that would haunt you, did you know them all; or remain and facing the hardships live up to the traditions of this ancient land and save your own sisters by closing the sale of foreign cloth till such time as our revered leader is free amidst us to guide us to the true path of duty.—Yours, etc.,

"KESARIA."

Nov 4.

SWADESHI EXHIBITION

Direct The Dynamo

(By Kanaiyalal H. Vakil).

Swadeshi exhibitions are not a "gesture," either defiant or defensive or apologetic. They are not an "attitude," adopted for the information and gratification of and blessing from "friends" in foreign lands. Friends in foreign lands seek the token of friendly reverence in deeds, not in tutored words nor in pantomime caricatures of high-sounding fantasies. America sees that its youth has "potentially a 'best' to contribute, actually a readiness to contribute it." American youth must soon secure the chance to contribute the "best." Alert America recognises the national disaster inherent in the grievous and not less grave wastage of the potential brain power of its youth." Therefore, alert, far-sighted, America utters the momentous warning, momentous because it is uttered at the opportune moment. Says America to its complacent "economists," and "educationists" and "industrialists";—"We hear a good deal about waste of man power and the conservation of material resources. But there are things much more vital to a country—waste of brain power and the conservation of intellectual resources" America must prevent the "wastage grave" and conserve its "intellectual resources."

NOT DYNAMITE.

America searches, thus, the incentive for its youth and the training that will lead its youth from enthusiasm and incentive to the definite use and—employment and practical application which will enable them to "contribute to the service of their country the best that is in them." For the young in India, men and women, the incentive is India. Like their colleagues across the Atlantic, they have also "potentially a 'best' to contribute. "The influx of Swadeshi exhibitions" is an actual earnest of their "readiness to contribute it." Is that enough? What is the step next after the first? Friendly interority in America would frame these questions as an acid test for us. If we can conserve our "intellectual resources," prevent the "wastage grave," and offer to the nation the best in us, America will receive the answer worthy of its friendship. American friendship, the friendship of all sensitive to human aspirations the world over, demands unflinching, undaunted, fidelity to the prophet's purpose, reverence and enduring significance to his martyrdom. Swadeshi exhibitions are a dynamo, not a dynamite. Mahatma Gandhi, martyr and prophet, discerned the distinction.

MOMENT OF DESTINY.

He saw the first step. But he did not forget the second step. Nor was the first step enough for him. He did not believe that the second step would of its own accord emerge from the first. The first was to be directed towards the second, intelligently, thoughtfully, effectively. He was happy, none happier, to observe the dynamic urge of popular response and massive momentum to the present movement. He recognised the incentive. He recognised the first step. He recognised the energy and dynamic power. This was no time for a "gesture" or an "attitude." No place for offensive, imported, pantomime fantasies, no mood to wait. He did not hesitate. He hastened. He directed with the curt force and emphatic decisiveness of one gifted with the prophet's sight and judgment and elected to push the nation's destiny ahead. He grasped the nation's moment of destiny. "Harness" it, he said before Yerwada snatched him away from the steering wheel.

PROFITABLE PUBLICITY.

Who shall do that? Who can do that? Who dare do that? Let those who dream dreams, see visions of a free, strong, happy and prosperous to-morrow for the nation, those who are divinely discontented with its to-day, find the answer in their heart and the aspiration in their emancipated mind. Swadeshi exhibitions are not to be organised for publicity. Publicity ought to be organised for swadeshi exhibitions. Swadeshi exhibitions are not the convenient machinery for the profiteering "industrialists." Nor are swadeshi exhibitions the exploiting

(Continued on page 8.)

SHOULD WE BAN THE NATIONAL SLOGANS?

ANALYSIS OF THE "DICTATOR'S" FIRMAN.

(BY 'ACADEMICUS'.)

I am wondering whether Mr. H. Chattopadhyaya could act in the name of the Congress authority as he has been doing for some time past, when he fires some of his pseudo-poetic rockets of whimsical 'firmans' into the region of Press publicity.

POETIC STUNT.

His 'stunt', for instance, in conveying a message to King Fuad on behalf of the B.P.C.C. in response to the invitation to the Music Conference that he received in the capacity of singer, certainly exposes the Congress prestige to ridicule. But leaving this grotesque and rather embarrassing incident out of consideration, for the present, his public statement:

"The habit of the people of raising cries of 'Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai' or 'Jawaharlal-ki-Jai' or 'Kamaladevi-ki-Jai', strikes me as being both absurd and dangerous. It tends to narrow the conception of national liberty, by focussing the attention and the imagination of the people on a few personalities and names which, after all, are an infinitesimal fraction of the nation.

I think, it is high time that we put a ban on such cries and encourage only those which will continually create in the people the larger vision of liberty, as for instance, 'Inquilab Zindabad'".

strikes one as much more absurd, if not dangerous, than the popular 'habit' he would ban as Congress "dictator."

I find it difficult to persuade myself to believe that a poet could have promulgated a fiat like the one contained in this statement. Mr. Chattopadhyaya is certainly entitled to his convictions and views: but when he claims to act in the name of the authority that has honoured him by electing him a "Dictator", it is clearly his duty to draw the line between his official duties and his poetic fancies. And if he is not prepared to discharge his responsibility some one else must oblige the poet by doing it for him.

POEM OF A HEART.

If the poet had not soared up into his nebulous dreamland (Tagore-style), he would have seen what everyone of us, "the humble, poor and unknown" sees and feels to remain thrilled. I claim personally, to be as big' a 'highbrow-intellectual -and -all -that-d—d-nonsense' as any other person and the popular slogans which Mr. Chattopadhyaya wants to ban (a police term!) do not make me blush. What is the poet's objection to the slogans, really? How is it absurd to shout out the name of the leader when it is an expression of the feeling of respect that is evoked spontaneously? Can any one save the fanatic think it dangerous that a nation should raise cries of honourable names of leaders who represent in their personalities the cherished ideals of that nation?

What right has Mr. Chattopadhyaya to say that the necessarily abstract ideal of 'national liberty' suffers when its living embodiment is honoured in the form of shouting of national slogans? Does this poet claim to uderstand the mind of those who shout out glory and loyalty to the imprisoned heroes and heroines of Indian Nationalism? Can he bring his own imagination to focuss into the soul of every slogan that in itself forms a poem (as Honore' de Balsac might say) of a simple and loyal heart? Can Mr. Chattopadhyaya change human nature itself?

WANTED: EXPLANATION.

I can understand and forgive puritanism like this poet's in the follower, shall I say, of the Third International who has neither the sense of imagination nor intelligence to understand the Indian mind. I have seen the pictures and names of some our honoured leaders insulted in the propaganda journals run by the hirelings of the Third International. It is significant of these imbecile-minded European propagandists that Gandhi should be described, along with Motilal and Jawaharlal Nehru, as one of the 'apostles of bourgeois-reformist Indian nationalism', 'tools of Indian capitalists and land-owners' and 'supporters of a camouflaged British Imperialism in India'. Imagine Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya being described as a leader of the 'bourgeois-Nationalist Youth League'!

I can understand, as I said, these people seeking to ban the current popular slogans and to substitute their own for them. Does Mr. Chattopadhyaya want to emulate these enemies of Indian Nationalism in his 'firman' which lacks in both logic and imagination? He must speak out before we analysed his 'firman' further.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Doctor Slater On Plebiscite.

We fear Doctor Gilbert Slater is not right in asserting, as he does in "Time and Time," "that we are only in India as a ruling caste because Indians in the past have preferred to be ruled by Britons rather than by Indians." Pre-war Germany could also have urged the same plea in regard to Poland. But nobody would have believed her. His main suggestion, however, is very interesting. Congress will heartily welcome his challenge for a plebiscite. It has always been willing for it. Indeed it would have offered the challenge itself if there had been any chance of its being accepted by the other side. Doctor Gilbert Slater, has, therefore, to prepare his own people to face a plebiscite.—which, of course, they never will. As to debts, India's most reasonable offer was dismissed as insolent by the representative of Doctor Slater's countrymen. It is, however, still open.

Indo-British Reciprocity.

But all this is now mere academic speculation. Britain has ruled that India's problems shall be sought to be decided without the real India being a party to the discussion. The insult is aggravated, as Doctor Slater ought to know, by the nomination of 57 apologics to Indian representation, so-called "delegates" whose other main qualification is that their patriotic minds are so gloriously open that they do not even know what they have gone to London to be "delegates" for. In this connection it should be gratifying to our "delegates" to note that the British Government has paid them the finest compliment of reciprocity imaginable. It too is quite innocent of all ideas regarding India. We are confident that this new theory of Indo-British "mutual preference" in politics will continue till the end of the Round Table Conference. As to Doctor Slater's proposal in its relation to the Conference, nothing could be more fatal. The very suggestion will produce fainting fits both among Indian and British members.

A Lie Exposed.

The Canard was circulated the other day that the Sikhs of Lahore had withdrawn picketing of liquor and foreign cloth shops as the question of the Sikh colour in the National Flag had not been settled. It has been promptly exposed by the Secretary of the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee of Lahore, who states that "the pickets posted under the authority of the Gurdwara Committee in front of the Muslim Cloth House at Bazarhatta were withdrawn since yesterday, the owner having agreed to stop all sale of foreign cloth at present and abide by the wishes of the S. G. P. Committee in future." It would have been most unwise on the part of any section of the Sikhs to start at this critical juncture any controversy about the colours of the Flag. The immediate duty of the Sikhs is indicated in a message by Sardar Santa Singh, ex-M. L. C., who has been arrested at Amritsar under Section 108 Cr. P. C. Says the Sardar: "No matter if the question of the inclusion of the Sikh colour in the National Flag remains unsettled. It can be done in the days of peace."

Senseless.

The Cannanore Magistrate sentenced 28 political prisoners to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment each in addition to their original sentences for refusing to give their thumb impressions. It is grossly insulting to require educated political prisoners to give thumb impressions when they can sign their name or can otherwise be easily identified. We do not know if jail rules make thumb impressions obligatory in any cases without allowing substitutes like signatures. If at all the old rules are rigid they ought to be altered immediately in the case of political prisoners. Else jail authorities will find themselves up against a great deal more trouble than they expect.

DESERTED BARDOLI

Historic Migration Of The Peasantry Of Gujarat

AMAZING TALE OF SUFFERING AND SACRIFICE

(From Our Special Representative.)
BARDOLI, Nov. 2.

What is the historic 'hijrat' of the peasants of the Bardoli Taluka? Why this migration? What are things like in Bardoli at the present moment?

These are questions that puzzle the outside world.

Situated on the eastern precints of Surat and comprising within itself 137 villages the Taluka of Bardoli occupies an area of 222 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the Tapti river on the east and the west by the Gaikwar territory and on the south by the Jalalpur Taluka.

The land of the whole Taluka – especially of the Western half is exceedingly fertile. Rice, juwari and cotton are the chief crops, the land yields in plenty during fair season.

The Taluka has a population of 87,000 souls. Bardoli, Sarbhon and Kadod are the chief or Kasba towns of the Taluka. The houses are generally well-built and impressive. This confirms the belief of the outsider that the peasants of Bardoli are happier than the rest of their class in India.

NO COMMUNAL QUESTION.

There is no communal question here in Bardoli, and the minority of the Mussalmans and a few Parsi families live happily among their Hindu brethren. The Raniparaj and the Dubalas form two classes of their own, and they have been wisely kept aloof from the present struggle.

THIS IS HIJRAT!

It needs no mention that the peasants of Bardoli have refused in no uncertain terms to pay the land revenue to the Government.

'What are your demands?' I asked a well-to-do farmer who had migrated from Haripura.

'Demands?' said he, 'Go to Mahatma Gandhi—or ask Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, and you will know what we want!'

And without waiting to hear anything more from me, he hurried his steps.

His servant, a Dubala, sorrowfully told me that his master was considerably perturbed at the uneasiness felt by his cattle in their new abode. I know then what the "Hijrat" meant!

The no-tax resolution of the peasants of Bardoli irritated the authorities who, unfortunately, have always pinned their faith in repression against the national resurgence.

I was told that the question of "Hijrat" was completely thought out in 1928, but as the struggle soon ended in victory, the contemplated 'Hijrat' remained, up to now, as a pious idea.

ARRIVAL OF KITCHNER POLICE.

But the arrival of the Kichener police on the 10th October was a signal for the great migration. The 'Swaraj Ashram' soon proclaimed final instructions, with the result that, on the next morning the authorities awoke only to find the Taluka without its so many souls!

'How many people have migrated?' I asked a responsible worker after visiting the various villages void of human population.

'Not less than 50,000!' came the reply.

THE LAND REVENUE.

The total amount of the land-tax to be recovered from the peasants of deserted Taluka would amount to about Rs. 10 lacs, including, of course, the various arreas.

The peasants make no secret of the fact that about 80 p.c. of the crop of rice which was reaped in the middle of October has been removed from the taluka. But this does not minimise the wonderful sacrifice of these tillers of the soil, for, they have left behind them the standing crop of jowari and cotton which is estimated at no less than 50 lacs of rupees! Whilst inquiring about this I heard from a prominent worker a sarcastic remark which meant that the peasants of Bardoli had made a gift of their standing crop to the Government with utter abandonment of their own claim.

CROP BURNT.

At several places the paddy stocks have been attached—with what result, only time would tell. In the meantime one wonders as to how and when or at what price will these stocks be sold and who will come forward to make a genuine bid for them.

I noticed in Sankali a heap burnt to ashes.

At Haripura I was pained to see that several huge stocks were reduced to ashes. The wonder of it was that the ruined stocks belonged to one whose dues were paid! It could not be a case of arson.

12 Youths Arrested At Viramgam Meeting

(From Our Correspondent.)
VIRAMGAM, Oct. 31.

As a protest against the sentence of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, a public meeting was held here yesterday night. After the meeting dispersed Sjts. Amritlal, and Surajmal were arrested by the police for exhorting people to withhold land revenue. Other youths came forward and spoke on the same lines. In all twelve were arrested, the thirteenth came forward, but was not arrested. Late at night six were released. Relatives of the arrested persons came to give bedding, etc., but the police did not allow this.

When Sjts Nrisinhaprasad Bhatt, the "Dictator" and Purshottamdas were being taken to the Sabarmati Jail by motor, residents of this place gave them an ovation. They gave a message to the people always to be in the forefront.

Attachments at Barwala

(From Our Correspondent.)
DHANDHUKA, Nov. 2.

At Barwala the police seized the properties at eight different places to recover fine from the relatives of the convicted persons.

In all sixteen (Japtis) seizers were made up-to-date in Barwala.

There is a warrant against the brother of Sjt. Manubhai Jodhani, who is in Jail, but as he has gone out, his father was summoned to be present at the thana on the 1st instant.

Sjt. Keshavlal of Dhandhuka, who was Jailed for six months' on account of the breach of the Salt Act was released being declared 'not guilty' on appeal, after undergoing imprisonment for three months.

LAND WORTH RS. 30,000 AUCTIONED FOR RS. 332

A Bohra's Bid.

(From Our Correspondent.)
THAMNA, Nov. 1.

Auction of the confiscated lands of the peasants was announced to be held on the 27th ultimo. No bidders were present when the auction was conducted by the Mamlatdar of the Anand taluka Mr. Chunilal Gandhi. A certain Bohra named Raheman Nurkha, who gave his present address as opposite Police Chowki, Kurla, (a suburb of Bombay), bought the lands worth about Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 35,000 at a ridiculously low price of Rs. 332-2.

Nov. 2.

As the land revenue of Thamna is not still paid, the Government through the educational department have notified that the fees of vernacular classes from first to seventh will be henceforth raised from one anna for the first class to seven annas for the seventh class instead of half anna for the first class and one anna for the remaining six classes each.

The order was received by the headmaster on the 30th ultimo, but it is to be given retrospective effect from first of October.

The residents of this place have resolved not to pay enhanced fees and if necessary to withdraw their wards and start a new school.

Seizures Due To Non-Payment Of Land Revenue.

(From Our Correspondent.)
VIRSAD, Nov. 1.

On October 30, at 10 a.m., the 'chhota mamlatdar and the extra mamlatdar Mr. Keshavlal with a police party came to Varsad. Two motor lorries were brought with them, with a view to make seizures for not paying the land revenue.

In all only four seizures were made, as many other houses were locked.

Bhil Boy Jailed

(From Our Correspondent.)
DAHOD, Nov. 1.

A Bhil boy was sentenced by the Dahod Magistrate for picketing to three months' and a fine of Rs. 20. The Fozdar of Zalod seized a pair of bullocks from his father's house to recover the fine. The pair was auctioned at Zalod, when one man offered Rs. 8 for a single bullock, while the second one was sold the next day for Rs. 5 to a Bhil policeman. It is reported that Sjt. Shrikant, "Dictator" of the Panch Mahal Forest Satyagraha, is transferred from 'A' to 'B' class in Sabarmati Jail.

Picketing continues but nobody is arrested in the last week.

SATYAGRAHA ACTIVITY IN PANCH MAHALS

—:o:—

(BY BHADRASHANKAR M. BHATT.)

After a visit to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who was good enough to grant me all interview at Allahabad. Just after his release from Nani Jail, I entrained for Gujarat. I first visited Panch Mahal. Panch Mahal being a forest area and mainly populated by hill tribes, I thought that the struggle here might not be as vigorous as in other parts of Gujarat. I approached the Congress "Dictator" Dr. Maneklal at Godhra, who, however, told me that Panch Mahals in no way tagged lagged behind.

RECORD OF ACTIVITIES.

Mass campaigns of Salt Satyagraha were undertaken every where. Panch Mahals' sent volunteers to Dharasana. A batch of volunteers was lead by Sjt. Wamanrao Mukadum, the ex-M. L. C. Sjt. Mukadam was arrested there. Prohibition and boycott of foreign cloth were simultaneously undertaken. Foreign cloth dealers, moved by patriotism, got their stocks sealed by Congress.

STOCKS WORTH LACS SEALED.

At a rough estimate, stocks worth more than four lacs were sealed, and the shop-keepers having closed their shops helped in the Congress activities.

Events took a different turn in case of liquor prohibition. Shopkeepers at Godhra and Dohad did not like intervention and sought police protection. So, the Congress has to put up pickets. Both these towns took heavy toll of volunteers. A mass Jungle Satyagraha was organised last month by Sjt. L. Shreekant, the then president of the District Congress Committee and Vice-President of Bhil Seva Mandal.

BHIL SEVA MANDAL.

"Panch Mahal in Bhil Seva Mandal" is the slogan used regarding the well-known institution of Thakkar Bapa. (Sjt. Amritlal Thakkar, the Veteran Social Workers). Sjt. Thakkar Bapa was taken away from the field of work and jailed. The field of work and jailed. A workers of the Mandal followed suit. Sjt. Shreekant, Sjt. Sukhdev Trivedi, Wanikar, Naik, Raja and Vaidya have been jailed.

DACOITS ACTIVE.

About eighty village Officers, Patels and Ravanias have resigned their posts. Lathi charges and assaults have been common. Dacoits have only this year made their appearance. The public, it is alleged is left alone to deal with dacoits.

SJT. SURYAKANT IN BOMBAY?

Transferred From Borsad Jail.

(From Our Correspondent.)
BORSAD, Nov. 2.

Sjt. Suryakanta, son of Darbarsaheb Gopaldas, and Sjt. Fakirbhai Dhanjibhai Amin, who were kept in the temporary jail of Borsad for the last two months on account of the breach of the Foreigners Act, were all of a sudden removed from the Borsad Jail on the 1st instant. They themselves and their relatives know nothing about their destination. On inquiry it is learnt that five railway tickets for Bombay have been given to the three police, who are accompanying them.

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN SUGAR.

—:o:—

Cloth Merchant's Extend Period Of Pledge

(From Our Correspondent.)
KALOL, Nov. 1.

The Gandhi Association of this place had resolved some time back not to buy foreign sugar, and not to sell the old stock. The date fixed in that resolution is extended to January 24. The old stock of foreign sugar is sealed.

The cloth merchants have extended the date fixed in the previous resolution to January 24, and have resolved not to break open the seals and sell foreign cloth before that date. Thus the Taluka Samiti has been freed from the unpleasant duty of picketing. Following in the footsteps of Kalol, cloth merchants of other villages in the taluka (Jantral, Sansoli, Delol, etc.) have also resolved to do the same.

The cloth merchants of Vejalpur in the Kalol Taluka agreed to the above extension after the Satyagrahis had fasted for 48 hours.

The Satyagrahis were taken out in a procession by the residents and a meeting was held in honour of the victory they had achieved in the Satyagraha.

Matar Dectator Arrested

(From Our Correspondent.)
SOJITRA, Nov. 1.

Sjt. Jivabhai, "Dictator" of the Matar Taluka Samiti, was arrested on the 31st ultimo for being a member of an unlawful assembly.

The second case against Sjt. Ratilal will come up for hearing on the 5th instant.

A LYING PROPAGANDA.

Mahadev Desai's Crushing Rejoinder To "Times."

THE TRUTH ABOUT KAIRA

The "Times of India" pubished in its issue of yesterday the following message from its Ahmedabad correspondent:—

"Mr. J. H. Garrett, I.C.S., Acting Commissioner of Gujerat, N.D., paid a visit to Uttersanda village in the Kaira district accompanied by Mr. Brailsford and Mr. Mahadevbhai to ascertain if the villagers had any specific charges to make against the police. It was quite an unofficial visit by Mr. Garrett, who talked with the village people in the presence of Mr. Brailsford, and he tried to remove the misunderstanding of the villagers and advised them to carry on their avocations peacefully.

Here Mr. Garrett was informed of terrible police atrocities said to have been committed at another village, Moholel. Mr. Garrett and Mr. Brailsford proceeded to that place and got the villagers assembled. Except two none of the villagers complained to them of any ill-treatment by the police. And the two who complained spoke of very trivial things, one stating that he had been given a slap and the other two lathi blows. They were also told that about eight Dharalas of an adjoining village were ill-treated, but Mr. Garrett could not get any one to corroborate this statement. The party was shocked to know that the villagers were exaggerating matters and were unnecessarily harbouring bitter feelings against the police. It is believed that they do so with two motives, viz. to lower the police in the eye of the public and to boast that they are standing terrible ordeals and paying a high price for "securing the freedom of the country."

MAHADEV DESAI'S INTERVIEW.

In this connection a representative of "The Chronicle" saw Mr. Mahadev Desai, who arrived in Bombay yesterday and had the following interview with him:—

Q:—I wonder if you have read in the "Times of India" of to-day an item of news entitled "Lying Congress Propaganda".

A:—I am sorry I have not. (Our representative showed Mr. Mahadev Desai the item in question, on reading which he said): I am not surprised at it. Do you want me to contradict it? How can you go on contradicting people who have made "lying" their stock-in-trade. The "Times of India" man is talking through his hat when he says Mr. Garrett "tried to remove the misunderstandings of the villagers." Mr. Garrett tried to do nothing of the kind. He was considerably exercised over the excesses that he saw with his own eyes the police had perpetrated in Uttarsanda, and as I have shown in my article, he taxed himself in vain to find the reason why the people should have been beaten. In my article you will notice that I have quoted Mr. Garrett's actual words. It is for him to contradict me if he feels that I have misrepresented him. As regards the other village, without wanting to be nasty, I wish the "Times of India" correspondent had three smacks on his cheek and two lathi blows from the policemen who are to-day reigning in Kaira. Then I suppose he will hesitate to describe them as "trivial things." Eight Dharalas from two adjoining villages had been dealt with severely as every one present said. They not only made the statement but gave the names of the two villages, and it was for Mr. Garrett to go to the villages and satisfy himself as to the truth of the statement. The truth is that the revelations in the two villages were too shocking for Mr. Garrett to think of visiting any more villages. It is absurd to say that 'the party' was shocked to know that the villagers were exaggerating matters and were unnecessarily harbouring bitter feelings against the police." The correspondent should have met Mr. Garrett, Mr. Brailsford and me before he could make such a statement. I know that he has not seen me, I know that he could not meet Mr. Brailsford as he left the very next morning, and if he has met Mr. Garret and the latter has allowed him to make the statement I can only say I am astonished at it.

MY VISIT TO BARDOLI.

Impressions Of Last Week's Tour

(By KANAILAL MUNSHI.)

Last week I again visited the Bardoli Taluka. When I saw it last, it was as the Chairman of a Committee appointed by the Coalition Nationalists party in the Bombay Legislative Council to investigate into the methods of the Government in dealing with the Bardoli struggle of 1928. Then, as now, the spirit of Bardoli was the same,—indomitable; but then it was great, now, it is glorious. Bardoli then fought for itself; now it is seeking extinction, so that India may win Swaraj.

MIGRATION EN MASSE.

The facts relataing to Bardoli are simple enough. Arrears of land revenue to the extent of Rs. 2,50,000 is due and unpaid; 90 per cent of the agriculturists who are liable to pay the arrears have left their homes and lands and have now migrated into the Baroda territory. The persons so migrating together with the members of their family and dependants number about 40,000 to 50,000.

DESERT'S SILENCE.

In the course of my visit, I saw about five villages, silent and deserted, with an unearthly atmosphere of lifelessness about them, like the town in the Arabian Nights in which life had been extinguished by the wanton rage of some merciless monster. In one or two, the shopkeeper patiently sat in his shop, waiting for the return of his customers; and in some the activity was only confined to the police. I was told that over 40 villages have been thus deserted. After 120 years of the "mabap" rule of the British "Sarkar", people choose to destroy themselves rather than to live under it.

I heard numerous reports of official "terrorism"; reports which look faniciful but are also true, reports of monies wrongfully collected, of men and women beaten and abused by some Indian Officials. Many of these incidents are being reported in the press; many have not yet travelled to Bombay. They are true; given an independent tribunal all could be proved to the hilt. But their real place is in a future history of the Indian struggle for freedom.

METHODS OF COLLECTION.

Some revenue is being collected in Bardoli; and the semi-officials organs exult over thiso fact. But methods of revenue collection in Bardoli are novel and reflect great credit on the ingenuity of the officials. In one case the Khatedar was not to be found in the village so the arrears of revenue due by him were forcibly collected from passers by - two of whom happened to be subjects of Baroda State. In another, it was recovered from a guest in the house. In a third, it was recovered from a 'pujary', in a fourth from another agriculturist who had already paid his revenue dues. These methods know no law, and no restraint; they are simple, primitive, reminiscent of the cavemen.

HEROISM UNDER DIRE MISERY

I visited two camps. One at Kurel, the other at Boria in the Baroda territory In huge temporary shades, made of bamboo and dried leaves live the heroic men and women of Bardoli. Each family occupies a small space in the shed. There is no privacy and no protection from the inclemancy of the weather. The night before I went, it had rained heavily throughout the Taluka, and men and women had sat for hours on sacks of grain to protect their provisions from the rains which fell through the nominal roof of dried leaves which covered their sheds. I was told that of ten scorptions and serpents were found in their shades. At Boria, they told me that the vicinity was frequented by a tiger. And inspite of these difficulties, every one was smiling, inspired by a lofty spirit of defiance, great in the consciousness that through their self-inflicted sacrifice alone will the battle of Swaraj be won. The women of Bardoli have no equal in the world. 'No revenue without Gandhiji's mandate" is their unalterable resolution, so simple and yet so sublime. Smiling with pride and yet unflinching in their conduct they teach the world the great message for which it has been waiting so far; the triumph of the non-violent spirit over the Might of violence.

THE BOMBAY SWADESHI LEAGUE

—:o:—

PROPAGANDA IN KHADDAR

The workers of the League will start hawking khaddar from house to house from to-day, ("The Gandhi Day.")

Public are requested to cooperate with the volunteers in

Incursion Into Baroda Territory

STATE PATEL'S WARNING TO BRITISH POLICE

(From Our Correspondent.)
SURAT, Nov. 2.

On the 1st instant, a police party, it is reported, raided Vaghech, a village in Baroda State but found it completely deserted. They on came across some Dublas who were threatened to be severely beaten in case they worked in their masters' fields. The police party there left for Kuree, a village half a mile away in Baroda territory. Vaghech farmeprs have erected their camps here. All of a sudden they surrounded the immigrated farmers' sheds. The male members were not present. The police began to persuade the women to call their husbands and brothers. They refused. A Havaldar started abusing the women and, it is alleged, dealt lathi blows to two sick men lying on their beds in a camp. These persons were not Khatedars and so they had nothing to pay to Government. One more person was standing at a little distance, a policeman ran towards him, caught and brought him to the spot and gave two lathi blows. Then the police patel of Kurel a Baroda state officer—arrived on the scene with a policeman.

BARODA PATEL'S PROTEST.

He demanded of the British police reasons for trespassing into the Baroda territorry and asked him if they had obtained written order to enter Kurel. He added: 'I am responsible for the preservation of peace in the village, your activities tend to disturb it. I as the village officer ask you to desist from further aggression. Talk direct to me and not to the people taking shelter in my village."

The head of the British police party replied: "We are British Police and, therefore, we do not need any permission to enter Baroda territory or any other throughout India. Indian states are dependent on our British Raj and you have no reason to stop us."

BEWARE OF CONSEQUENCES.

It is alleged that the Baroda state Patel was also told: "We have come here to collect our revenue dues". The Patel persisted in asking them to leave the village, otherwise he would be compelled to put them all in a lock-up for 24 hours, which was in his power to do. At this the police party went away at 12 noon. It is reported the Police Patel went to Mahuwa to give information of the incident to his higher officer.

The police party again raided the camp in the evening. Women alone were in the sheds. They were abused and threatened. Baroda subjects of the village ran to the help of the women and requested the police to leave them in peace. As it was 7 p.m. at that time the police crossed the river back again.

Notices have been issued on all those inhabitants of the village of Salem, that unless those khatedars of the village who have not yet paid their land-tax, pay it by the 18th instant, their lands will be confiscated. A similar notice has been served on 25 khatedars of the village of Earsadi to pay up their land-tax before the 17th instant.

Though there is no activity on any side in the village of Nagdara, yet the chawkidars placed there are troubling the poor villagers. Only the other day some chawkidars caught hold of a shepherd, Bhania, by name, accused him of grazing his flock on Government land, threatened to prosecute him. The shepherd did not agree. Thereupon the chowkidars got wild and it is alleged, gave lathi blows to him and three of four shepherds who had come to enquire what the quarrel was about.

In the village of Bhatiao, the wife of one Kunverji Hira who is in jail at present, has paid the land-tax due from her husband. In spite of this, chawkidars have surrounded her fields and do not allow her to enter the fields saying that the sugar-cane growing there belonged to Government.

HOUSES RAIDED AND MEN ARRESTED.

—:o:—

Floors Dug Up, But Sukhdev Still At Large

NEW DELHI, Nov. 3.

From early this morning the police have been busy raiding houses in connection, it is stated, with anarchical crimes committed here on November 1. They searched, the Gandhi Ashram, Universal Drug Stores, dispensary of U. Sen and the house of Mannual. It is reported that nothing incriminating was recovered from the first three places from where the police have taken three men in custody (one from each place).

At the time of wiring the police are still searching the house of Mannulal, the flooring of which it is stated, is being dug up.

It will be recalled that Dhanwantry, one of the absconders in the Lahore Conspiracy Case was arrested when he attempted to assassinate a policeman by firing three shots at him.

It is reported that Sukhdev also wanted in the Lahore Conspiracy Case, was with him when the outrage occurred. So ar Sukhdev has not been arrested but the searches of this morning are stated to be in connection with the hunt for a clue leading to the whereabouts of the absconders.—A. P.

MUSLIM WORLD TOUR CYCLISTS.

—:o:—

Send-off By Anjuman-I-Islam.

Messrs. Abbasbhai and Jafferbhai, the Muslim World Tour Cyclists, left Bombay on Thursday last. On the previous day Mr. Abdeali M. Kajiji, President, Anjuman-i-Islam, held a Tea Party in their honour at the Anjuman Hall, Hornby Road.

CHAND BRAND TEA.

Blended and Packed by Purely Swadeshi Concern.

YELLOW LABEL A SPECIALITY.

Sold in Tins and Packets everywhere,

Managing Agents :—

SAPAT & CO.,

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY, 2.

Main Road, NASIK. — — — Ravivar Peth, POONA.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

EXPERIENCES OF HARSH JAIL-LIFE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
POONA, Nov. 2

A number of persons were released from the Yeravda Prison last week. Prominent among them are the two young Secretaries of the Poona Youth League, Mr. N. G. Gore and Mr. R. K. Khadilkar. The story of their jail-life may be told later on. That of Mr. Marutirao Patil of Ghode sentenced for Forest Satyagraha, is more harrowing and must be narrated. Mr. Patil is a very powerful leader of Ghode in Ambegaon Peta of Poona district. He was trying to take signatures of villagers on a petition describing the forest grievances of the people, to be submitted to His Excellency the Governor for redress. While doing lecture-propaganda in this behalf, he along with his co-workers was arrested and tried and sentenced to three months' hard labour in the C class. He defended and cited Mr. N. R. Gunjal, M.L.A. as a witness to show in the public meeting he simply asked villagers to sign the petition. But Mr. Patil was jailed. The treatment he received in jail may be taken to typify the treatment generally given to C class prisoners belonging to villages.

He had occasional wordy skirmishes with the jail warders. When he refused to cut his hair and beard, he was very roughly handled and threatened with 'Danda-bedi' which is a terror to the prisoners. As he could not perform his daily 'pooja,' he refused to take food for that also he was beaten on the face so violently, that blood dropped down from his nose! He was given grinding work with a gymnastic 'mawali.' Of course, Mr. Patil being very weak, he could not pull on with his colleague. Then the colleague too gave him fisti-cuffs for not doing good work. He was given blows by the warders on his back many times. Not once or thrice he was yoked to a cart to bring down flour etc. He began to suffer from many diseases and after such a terrible ordeal he was released. Attempts were also made to secure an apology from him. But he refused. He said that, like him, Satyagrahi prisoners from Nagar and Sholapur were also very harshly treated.

CENSUS SATYAGRAHIS.

The five census satyagrahis from Pampalgaon in Junnar Taluka were tried by Mr. Hulyal and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25 each. It was proved by the prosecution that these persons had removed the census numbers put on the houses. It was said that it was an offence against the 10th section of the Census Act of 1929.

Mr. S. ...V. Kelkar of Rasta Peth who was imprisoned for taking out a procession without permission, was released on the first inst.

Mr. N. C. Soman is being tried for advising the police to spin, etc. under section 447 of the I.P.C. It is alleged that he hurt the feelings of the Palvi by his advice.

Nine villagers of Pond are being tried for tresspassing cattle into reserved forest, under 26-D of the Forest Act and Cattle Act section 28.

In the course of the Gandhi Week, the Gujrat 'Din', the Prinsoners' 'Din' and the Ladies' 'Din', were observed in the Poona Cantonment.

The City Municipality adjourned its meeting of the general body on the 31st in honour of Pandit Jawaharlal's sentence.

Dr. N. S. Hardikar was interviewed by his brother and friends from Poona in Thana jail. He complained that he got no mental food.

As a result of the spinning competition held by the City Committee, sixteen persns were given prizes. Mr. Agarwala spun yarn of 120 counts.

The elocution competition under the auspices of Vaktruttvottejak Sabha will be held on the 30th of Nov. Competitors are to enrol their names till the 20th instant. The subjects proposed are: (1) India's place in world politics; (2) How America won her freedom and (3) Institution of Marriage.

HOW TO EQUIP A SWADESHI HOME.

Seven Exhibitions In Bombay.

The Joint Honorary Secretaries of the Swadeshi League, Bombay have addressed the following manufacturers of Swadeshi articles:—

As you are already aware, the Bombay Swadeshi League intends to carry on a vigorous and intensive propaganda in favour of Swadeshism in the city of Bombay in the coming month of November. With this end in view, the League intends to open Seven Swadeshi Exhibitions in Seven different Parts of the city, each to run for Seven Days. The intention of the organisers is to demonstrate to the citizens of Bombay the existence and availability of all kinds of Swadeshi articles which will meet the different needs of their daily life. We want to show to the public that it is possible to run an entirely Swadeshi home; and yet lose nothing in luxury, good taste or fastidiousness. These exhibitions can only succeed, if you lend us your hearty co-operation by sending seven sets of each sample of your exhibits. We need hardly point out the advantages of such a procedure even from your business point of view. The Exhibitions will receive a maximum amount of publicity through special newspaper articles, posters, handbills, etc., and a guide to Exhibition will be printed, which will contain the names and addresses of manufacturers exhibiting their articles in the Exhibitions. We have already received offers of co-operation from manufacturers all over the country, many of whom have expressed their desire to exhibit their goods. We desire your co-operation also, as we want our Exhibitions to contain as complete a set as possible of all Swadeshi articles likely to be of use to an average citizen. A small fee of Rs. 20/ will be charged to exhibit seven sets of samples of one kind of good in all the seven exhibitions. It may be pointed that this advertisement you will receive for your articles will more than compensate this small fee. At the same time, we must bring to your notice the fact that we intend charging no gate-fee at these Exhibitions. Admission will be free, as our intention is to carry the Swadeshi message to as many homes as possible.

In case you agree to take part in our Exhibition, we may point out that you need not send a man to look after your exhibits. The workers of the League will take charge of the samples, and try their best to avoid any damage to them. The exhibits will be returned to you on the completion of the Exhibition.

Kindly reply to us regarding your decision in this matter on or before the 10th of November.

HARDA NOTES.

Police High-Handedness.

(From A Correspondent).
HARDA, Oct. 30.

A few days back 6 volunteers were jailed for 6 months' rigorous imprisonment for picketing attached property of a jailed Congressman, while being taken from city to the Railway Station by the Police a huge crowd followed them peacefully. The police party consisting of a Sergeant and a few constable dispersed the crowd with a 'lathi' charge. However, inspite of police "vigorous action," the crowd insisted upon accompany the volunteers calmly and gave hearty send-off.

A young lad Sreenarayan Agarwala was arrested at Handia under Section 117 I.P.C. by the Handia Police for delivering a "seditious" lecture. He was hand-cuffed and brought on foot to Harda from Handia, a distance of some 13 miles. He was detained in Harda Police Lock-up for four days and afterwards on the 29th instant, he was tried and fined Rs. 1,000 or in default rigorous imprisonment for 6 months by the S. D. Magistrate. The youth refused to pay the fine and welcomed imprisonment.

Young Men's Zoroastrian Association.

The annual meeting of the Young Men's Zoroastrian Association was held in the office of the Association recently under the presidentship of Mr. Maneckji Pestonji Bharucha.

In the beginning, the secretary read the report of the period from 1st January 1929 to 30th September, 1930, during which quarterly scholarships were given to those who could not prosecute their studies further and those who were unemployed to learn carpentery, mechanism, motor driving, watch repaiing and wiring. Small amounts of money were given in charity to those men and women who were in great need. Medicines, spectacles etc., were given to the needy. 156 persons secured jobs by recommendation.

Six meetings were held during the period. The income was to the extent of Rs. 4,750. The accounts will be published after being audited at the end of this year in newspapers and sent to the donors.

The President donated Rs. 51 to the fund of the Association.

All-India Swadeshi Exhibition.

POSTPONED TILL FEBRUARY 1931.

Sjt. A. M. Kulkarni, Jt. Hon. Secretary, the All-India Swadeshi Exhibition writes:

'The 'All-India Swadeshi Exhibition' which was to be held in November/December 1930 has been postponed to February/March 1931 due to the tense and disturbed political conditions in Bombay, as also to enable to complete the erection work more satisfactorily. The Committee has taken this step after mature consideration—in the best interest of the Exhibitors themselves. However, it must be clearly understood that the work in other directions will go on such as preparation of Directory of the Exhibition and the stalls will be registered from now on from all over India, Burma and Ceylon. The average charges will be from annas 12 to Rs. 1/4 per square foot, according to the exact location of the place required. All the exhibits will be alloted stalls according to our classification.

Although there is enough time, manufacturers and merchants of 'Genuine Swadeshi Articles' requiring stalls should immediately write to the undersigned stating the area required and giving details of their manufactures together with a remittance of Rs. 50/ for each stall as deposit for which an official receipt will be sent signed by either of the Treasurers Raja Narayanlal Bansilal or Seth Surji Vallabhdas. The construction work will be taken in hand from the 15th of January 1931.

"The Exhibition office is now shifted to the Great Western Hotel Buildings, Old Customs House Road, Fort, Bombay, where all communication should please be addressed in future."

MADRAS SWADESHI LEAGUE.

Future Programme Of Work.

The Secretary, Swadeshi League, writes:—

A meeting of the Madras Swadeshi League was held on Friday, the 24th instant, at the Mahajana Sabha Hall, Mount Road, to consider the future programme of work of the League. Sjt. C. Rajagopalachariar also was present at the request of the members. He strongly pressed upon the League the desirability of encouraging the weavers in the handloom industry in the province to weave cloths from Indian mill yarn. He said that every village or town had a number of weavers who were using foreign yarn to make cloths for either local market or for export. He was of opinion that the popularisation of mill cloth without restriction in our province would bring ruin to the large number of weavers who would be thrown out of employment. He, therefore, exhorted the members of the League to popularise Khaddar in the first instance and handloom cloth of Indian mill yarn and lastly machine-made or mill-made.

After further discussion the following lines of work were resolved upon by the members:—

I. (1) The work of the Swadeshi League shall be confined in regard to propaganda and hawking of hand-woven cloth of Swadeshi yarn and Swadeshi articles other than cloth. There will be no hawking or exhibiting of mill cloth.

(2) The League shall organise local Swadeshi Leagues and Depots in District headquarters and other places.

(3) The League shall report to depots on the lines of demand.

(4) The League shall obtain application form from retail dealers for licenses under the conditions already laid down.

(5) The League shall publish from time to time market rates, wholesale and retail, of the mill and the hand-woven cloths and also other Swadeshi goods.

(6) The League shall also appoint Inspectors for checking the stock and prices of the licensed shops.

II. The League resolves to carry on intensive propaganda in the mofussil by means of Exhibition of Indian goods in motor vans and lectures.

WHO GOVERNS BAHREIN?

Persia Protests Again

The Persian Press has disapproved of the action of Great Britain in the Bahrein Island in granting the Oil Contract to a British Company. The Persian papers have looked upon the action as an expression of unlawful possession; and the Government has submitted to the League of Nations a strong-worded note through her representative in the League, demanding therein the notification of the grant of contract given without right.—"As Siyasat" of Cairo.

SWADESHI EXHIBITION.

(Continued from page 6).

trick for the benefit of the "greedy interests" for the delusion of the disinterested workers of the nation. National fervour and the disinterested services of the young men asd women of the country bring both profit and publicity to many trade and industrial "interests." If they are to be utilised for promoting national interest fervour is not enough. And, the services ought to be more than merely disinterested or enthusiastic.

REJECT THEM.

The nation's intellectual resources are its permanent, irreplaceable, vital wealth. None, nothing, should be permitted to tolerate their disastrous wastage. The resources are to be conserved employed purposively, economically, efficiently, intelligently and with considered discrimination. Articles of swadeshi manufacture must proclaim their quality not less than their quantity or variety. And, in the collection, arrangement and display as well as publicity of these articles directive prominence and emphasis must endeavour to reach steadfastly towards that aim. The insistence on the higher standards quality and taste must come particularly from those educated young men and women who have begun to undertake the national responsibility not less for the guidance and control than for the arrangement and organisation of swadeshi exhibitions. If they cannot persuade, at this stage and under the present circumstances, all to offer their best, let them encourage only those who are willing and prepared to offer their best. Let them cultivate the courage to reject the others. National aspirations and intellectual convictions are a grotesque cajolery if they could not be translated by courageous and opportune action.

MODEST SIMPLICITY.

As at present, the majority of exhibitors appear to do their worst. They are neither helpfully assisted, guided or controlled. Probably, the exhibitions, thus purposively directed, would be reduced to more modest scales. The effect would be one of simplicity and the gain would be direct and substantial. The beginning made by the "Students Union" ought not to remain a beginning or considered an end.

AND PLAN.

The exhibitions must be planned. I am speaking the language of the architect, not of the auditor, nor of the auctioneer. The stalls must be assigned or rather aligned their place in a definitely visualised architectural plan, not merely, divided, calculated enumerated or added up. The "Students Union" exhibition had the architectural regularity. Now we must proceed further and farther towards the next stage and step. We must now select the exhibits, not merely collect them and pile them to choke the stalls. We must decide their arrangement and importance.

FOR QUALITY.

And, finally, and above all, design their display and direct their publicity. So that, quality gets its breathing place, time and scope and status. And, educated young men and women get and justify their title to national attention, appreciation and respect. They will have done not only their utmost but their best. They will stand for higher standards and loftier taste. Their services will be more than merely enthusiastic or disinterested. They will promote national education and achievement towards the national economy of intellectual resources, towards national efficiency, towards the higher values of life of the fully enfranchised and the free who can humanise, and thus harmonise trade and industry with art and culture, who can see the importance, necessity, grace and utility of beauty.

CUTCHI SHIKSHAN SAMMELAN

CUTCH MANDVI, Nov. 2.

At the Session of Cutch Shikshan Sammelan held this morning the following resolutions were passed.

Heartfelt sympathies with the Royal Family for the sad premature demise of Prince Natvarsihjee Saheb and expressing sorrow to the irreparable loss of Shree Jaykrishna Indarji Thakkar a Cutchi Botanist of all India fame. The third resolution dealt with the creation of a permanent educational body called the Cutch Shikshan Samaj with the aim and object of promoting growth and expansion of education in the Province in all directions. The main object of the body will be to ensure co-operation and coordination of various institutions engaged in educational activities. A provisional committee of sixteen members was appointed to enlist members to carry out the aims and objects of its constitution.

DEPLORABLE CONDITION OF MUSLIM PRIMARY EDUCATION

Poona Muslim Ladies' Conference Urges Legislation

From A Correspondent.)
POONA, Oct. 31.

A special session of the Muslim Ladies Educational Conference was held at the Urdu Training School for Women, Poona, on October 30th, in accordance with a resolution passed at a meeting of Muslim ladies' when Begam Saheba of Savnoor had presided. Lady Ghulam Hussain Hidayatallah, the president-elect, was requested to occupy the chair.

Lady Ghulam Hussain, traced the history of education among Muslim women before and since the advent of British rule in India.

MOHAMEDAN WOMEN LEADING.

She said that in pre-British days it might be safely said that education among women was confined to Mahomedans alone. There was then very little education among the women of any other community. That was owing to the religious injunction which made it obligatory upon women to read the *Quran* and acquaint themselves with the rules of fasting and prayers. In well-to-do families Mahomedan ladies knew Persian also as that was the language of culture and official records in those days. The method of instruction followed was that in the house of well-to-do people aged scholars were engaged to teach both boys and girls, while in the case of the masses there were *maktabs* in Moslem localities conducted by experienced and competent mistresses who looked after the education and morals of young girls.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT AGAIN!

Since the advent of the English, however, she said women of other communities advanced in education and Muslim ladies fell back. The principal causes, which contributed to the fall of education among Muslim women, were two.. Firstly the British Government disallowed Persian record and while establishing Training Colleges for Hindu women in Gujarati and Marathi, they did not establish any Urdu Training Colleges or normal classes for Mahomedan women. Secondly, they made all primary education secular and discouraged and indeed prohibited religious education in Government schools. While Training Colleges for Hindu women were established sixty or seventy years ago, the first Urdu Normal Class was opened only ten years ago.

Six resolutions were then passed out of which the following four are given below:—

That this Conference pust on record its deliberate opinion that the most urgent need of education of Mohamedan girls in rural and urban areas is the want of trained mistresses and, therefore, urges Government to widen the scope and strengthen the staff of the Urdu Training School for Women in Poona, which is the only institution of its kind in the Presidency, so that it may be placed on a level with the other vernacular training colleges for women.

This Conference, while thanking Government for the establishment of an Anglo-Urdu Middle School for Muslim Girls at Poona, regrets that its present staff cannot be considered satisfactory and requests the Educational Department to take early measures to meet its deficiency.

This Conference draws the attention of Government to the deplorable condition of Muslim Primary Education, especially of girls, under many Local Authorities, since the transfer of control of Primary Education to their charge and urges Government to bring early legislation to carry out he recommendations of the Hartog Committee, enabling Government to exercise a stricter control over local bodies.

ADULT EDUCATION.

This Conference has noticed with considerable surprise and regret the volume of illiteracy prevailing among Moslem ladies as revealed by the recent official returns, and expresses its deliberate conviction that it can only be reduced and ultimately removed by a system of adult education among them, such as that recently adopted by the Government of Madras. This Conference accordingly urges upon the Government of Bombay to make provision for adult education Moslem ladies in important centres in this Presidency and make a beginning in this direction by opening a class for Moslem ladies at the Urdu Training School for Women, Poona.

LECTURE ON "HEALTH."

The Catholic Social Club, the only club of its kind in Bassein was responsible for a lecture on "Health" by Dr. V. A. M. Pereira delivered on Monday at the Thomas Baptista Hall, Papdi, under the presidentship of Mr. J. Remi Crasto.

The main reasoning of Dr. Pereira was that "Health" rested on four pillars, viz., cool brains and easy temperament; regular habits, plain, simple and wholesome food, and a little systematic exercise. After the lecture the many queries of the audience on "Health" were answered by the lecturer.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

RATHER QUIET MARKET WITH NO SUPPORT.

Arrests Of Women Influence Selling.

Bombay, nov. 4.

The Bombay Stock Exchange ruled quiet to-day with practically no support. Later on reports of the arrests of women caused considerable nervousness and longs were inclined to sell. This selling was difficult to be absorbed and the closing tone was weak. Tata Hydros and Steel Defds. were steady. Bombay Burmas and Tata Steel Ordinary shares were weak. The market will remain closed to-morrow.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, nov. 4.

Bombay Dyeing 81-4, 77. 73-2
Century 51, 47, 48-2
Crescent 72, 70, 72
Fazul 92, 87, 82. 85
Indore 30, 28
Nagpur 398, 96, 93
New Great 51, 48-4
Pearl 18-12, 15-10
Simplex 52-8. 51-4
Swadeshi 96-4, 95
Burma 80, 75, 77-8
Hydro 4-6, 3-2, 3-12
Ord. 28-12, 29, 27-14, 28-4
Indian 70-65

MILLS.	
100 Ahm. Advance	330
50 Apollo	3-6-0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	3-12
500 Bom. Citton	130
250 Bom. Dyeing	673-2
250 Bradburuy P.	160
250 Bradbury	130
100 Century	248-2
500 Central India P.	452-8
100 Central India	393-12
100 Colaba	103/12
100 Coorla	160
100 Crescent	72-8
250 Currim	70
250 David	110
250 Dawn	510
200 Ed. Sassoon	70
10 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-7-0
100 Elphinstone P.	20
100 Elphinstone	6-0
250 Fazulbhoy	385-0
100 Finlay	115
1000 Framji Petit	180
100 Gokak	135-0
1000 Hindustan	1550
100 Indore Malwa	328-2
100 Jamshed Pref.	75
250 Jamshed	15
50 Kasttoorchand	12
100 Khatau	97-8
100 Kohinoor	120-0
250 Laxmi	957-8
100 Madhavji	32-8
250 Madras United	310
1000 Maneckji Petit	800
100 Meyer Sassoon	45
1000 Morarji	360
50 Mysore	115
200 New Great	146-4
200 New Great	146-4
100 New City	55
250 Pabani	122-8
250 Pearl	215-10
100 Phoenix	310
10 Premier	1-2-0
100 Shapurji	6-2-0
1000 Sholapur	1415
250 Simplex	51-4
100 Swan	110
10 Swadeshi	292-8
25 Tata P.	14
25 Tata	28
500 Vishnu P.	587-8
500 Vishnu	1400
1000 Western	710
BANKS.	
100-50 Baroda	70-2
50-25 Central	15-1
10-5 Eastern	74
500 Imperial	1200-0
500-125 Imperial Contr.	302-8
100-50 India	82-0
5 Union	3-2-6
CEMENT.	
10 Bundi	13-10
70 Gwalior	76
250 Indian 2	165
100 Katni 1st P.	98-8
100 Katni 2nd P.	105-0
40 Katni Df.	615
100 Katni †	147-8
10 Punjab P.	8-12
10 Punjab	8-14
100 Shahabad	133-2
INSURANCE.	
10 Jupiter P.	9-0
15 Jupiter	8 8
15 New India	15-14
200.100 Oriental	1650
10 Vulcan	5-10
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad	126-4
1000 Andhra Val. P.	1005
1000 Andhra Val.	610
50 Bom. Tram. P.	64-8
50 Bom. Tram	118-12
1000 Tata Hydro P.	107-4
100 Tata Hydro	103-12
1000 Tata Power P.	111-0
1000 Tata Power	421-4
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantij	267-8
100 Amritsar Patt.	113-8
100 Central Provin.	89
100 Dho, Barramati	88
100 Gujrat	67-8
90 Mandra Bhon	65
500 Tapti Valley	678-12
MINING.	
10 Central India	1-10
10 Shivrajpur	13-8
150 Tata Steel 1st P.	123-12
100 Tata Steel 2nd P.	51-0
20 Tata Steel D.	278/8
75 Tata Steel	28-4
MISCELLANEOUS.	
100 Alcock	165
80 Bom. Uganda	20-0
250 Bom. Steam P.	196-4
250 Bom. Steam	160-0
50 Bom. Telephone	46
8 s. Brit. B. Petrol	3-0-0
125 Bom. Burma Old	577-8
50 Bombay Burma New	222-8
100 Ind. Bleaching	110
16 Scindia	7-5-0

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Nov. 4.

In response to a further small rise in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 208-8 for Broach A|M. delivery. There was some enquiry and prices advanced to Rs. 209. Later on the market developed into weakness on reports of large number of arrests of women picketers. The market closed at 2 p.m. as under:—

The local market will remain entirely closed to-morrow owing to commemorate the sixth month of the arrest of Mahatmaji.

The New York Cotton Exchange is closed to-day.

Broach A|M 208
Oomra D|J 172-8
Bengal D|J 144|8.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, nov. 4.

November	137.60+2.70
February	129.60+1.70
May	126.70+1.90

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Nov. 4.

100 Gokaldas Dossa Dabhoi 196½
100 Do. Broach 195½
140 S. J. Devid Mill Kharja New 155½
100 Gosha Goshi & Co. Karanja 169
70 Ralli Bros. Miyagaon 193
109 Bombay & Co. Chandur Old 154
100 Japan T. Co. Halda 176½
100 Currimbhai Bombay Press 160
100 Do. Kapadvanji 193½
100 Do. Dabhoi 198½
7 1Toyo Paddar Badarpur Old 195
42 P. Crystal & Co. Baramati 131
86 Shapurji Broach Amalner Old 150

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 4.

Broach	193/202
Bengal	148/154
Mathia	164/170
Khandesh	167/171
Akola/Khamgaon	169/173
Nagpur/Wardha	174/180
Barsi/Kurduwadi	167/171
Jalna/Aurangabad	168/173
Nagar/Vambori	167/173
Purna/Parbani	170/175
Khandwa/Sanavad	170/175
Indore/Ujjain	171/180
Miraj/Sangli	226/234
Coompta	222/236
Tirupur/Cambodia	250/275

AMERICAN COTTON CONSUMPTION.

Garside's Estimate.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. have received the following cable from Garside:—

We estimate world consumption of American cotton exclusive of Linters 835,000 bales during Aug. 1930 against 1,180,000 bales for the same month last year.

Consumption during 1930 was 898,000 bales against 12,17,000 Bales for the same month in 1929.

Sales of cloth by mills in America are far above production during the past week and in other countries consumption is increasing irregularly.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

Private Estimate.

Messrs. Clement Curtis and Co. of Chicago estimate American cotton crop 14,530,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 3.

Dec. close at 5s 7 1|2d.—1 1|8d.
Mar. close at 5s 7 5|8d.—3|4d.
May close at 5s 8 5|8d.—7|8d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

Dec. per bushel 75 3|8dols. -1 3|8
Mar. per bushel 79 3|8dols.—1 5|8
May per bushel 81 1|4 dols.—1 5|8.

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.

Nov. 13.88—37.
Feb. 12.66—29.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—Large Spot House good buyer March presumably against sales spots. Hedge selling diminished. Trade buying orders scale down.

FREE GIFT!
DIARY-1931
386 pages—one day a page
Apply with Four Annas postage stamps
Rajvaidya Narayanji Keshavji,
177, Harison Road, Calcutta.

DR. I. M. MALLICK'S (M.A., M.D., BL.)

IC MIC COOKER

HE was sent to Jail for

PANDIT MOTILAL.

As he does not relish the food he has been getting.

"LEADER."

Catalogue from—

IC MIC COOKERS, LTD.,

29, College Street, Calcutta.
Telephone: B. B. 859, South 65.
Telegram: "ICMICOOKER".

Agents:—
MANECKJI & CO.,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Best, Genuine, Artistic and attractive Photo Lockets in Round or Oval Shape, Black and White or Sepia Colour and Small or Large size, Mirrors, Medallions, Buttons etc., of:—

NATIONAL LEADERS.

can be had at the wholesale trade rates, direct from the Manufacturers,

M·G·KOTECHA & BROS.

Sandhurst Road,

Opp. Parakh Hospital (B.C.)
BOMBAY No. 4

Sample set of Six Dozen Lockets, Buttons with Mirror and Medallion will be sent for Rs. 6 only FREE of Postage.

Quotations on application.

SYNTHETIC DIAMONDS

Withstood tests of fire, file, acids; surpass real ones in lustre and hardness; also cut glass. Rs. 10 per carat. Catalogue free.
Rao Bahadur M. Appaswami Mudaliar, Zemindar, Chingleput:—"I appreciate the brightness and shining qualities of your synthetic Diamonds."
WILLIAM GRIFTH & CO.,
Post Box 1230. MADRAS.

KUSUMA

GUARANTEED CURE

for

Gonorrhoea for both sexes. Stops burning and pricking sensation and discharges of all nature in 24 hours. Complete cure with 2 phials—1 phial Rs. 2 V. P. extra.

Col. D. Dawes Pelly, Bart. B.A., M.D., LL.D., Ph.D. B.M.S. Madras writes:—"Kusuma" which I tried in several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction.

ANANDA KUTTERAM,
9, Ratnamatam St.,
MADRAS.

WHY OLD?

SAMPLE FREE.

Our "Rajvaid Hair Dye" instantaneously turns the white hairs into natural deep black and makes them shining and lastingly jet-black.
This "Rajvaid Hair Dye" is the best, cheapest and easiest in use.
Price One phial Re. 1-2.
Small phial Rs. 10 postage 1 to 3 phials Rs. 6,
On remittance of Rs. 4, a sample phial is sent free of postage.
Rajvaid Sri Ramanadasji Kaviraj,
152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
Telegrams:—"RAJVAID" Calcutta.

Protect your eyes
FROM THE RAYS OF THE SUN
Use OUR SUNGLASSES
SPECIALLY MADE FOR US
RESISTS THE BRIGHTEST GLARE
COOLS AND REFRESH THE EYES
SLIGHTLY TINTED
Can be worn over your usual glasses
IN VARIOUS TINTS AND STYLES
Protect your Eyes!
Send for our Price List
Halim Brothers,

What the People Say

ADJOURNMENT OF CORPORATION MEETINGS.

WORK DOES NOT SUFFER.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is quite natural that owing to several adjournments there is a belief prevalent that the Corporation's work must be in arrears and that some dislocation or disorganization in the administration may have been caused thereby; even editorial notes have been made in the local newspapers to this effect. The true state of affairs is that there has been no dislocation or disorganization in the least not only that but the work of the administration of the several departments has been going on in a manner as would justify my saying that if it is not better it is certainly as well as it has been at any time. Of this the Corporation and City may well be proud. It is a fact that a few items on one or two or even three agenda papers are held over for consideration and this practice has been in vogue for several years. It does not in the least indicate that the work of the Corporation has been in arrears. At present it is the practice that all the items relating to the Standing Committee business which deal with administrative and financial matters are disposed of first and I am glad to say that so far as the month of October is concerned all such items have been disposed of. November Agenda will be shortly taken up and I have every reason to believe that the same practice will be adopted. Therefore, there is no reason to believe that owing to arrears there has been any interruption, dislocation or disorganization as has been believed or said about the Municipal administration. I think those who are conversant with municipal administration and its work will admit that as usual except a few notices of motions from members the items coming before the Corporation have been and are discussed and disposed of in a regular business-like manner as they come up on the agenda. As regards notices of motions from members it is entirely the privilege and concern of members either to take them up as they come on the agenda or allow them to be transferred to the next agenda or to be dropped. My personal opinion is that our administration work has been going on so well that there has been less need of long discussion and probably that is why some people have not been so well able to appreciate the work done. When I say this, I do not in the least wish to insinuate anything or to agree with those critics who have often blamed this Corporation in the past for lot of talk. I have always felt that this body has been and is giving its full consideration and deliberation on the subjects that come before it and if there has been a little more talk at any time it was due to the subject matter before it.

I admit that by frequent adjournments a good deal of inconvenience is caused to the members and it is advisable and even essential that they should be limited as far as possible but this is in the hands of the members. To move an adjournment is entirely within the province of a member and to pass such a proposition is equally within the province of the House. No President can refuse an adjournment motion and therefore it should not be presumed that the Chair gives an undue latitude when it allows an adjournment to be moved. I find my predecessors and recently some of the eminent Councillors who have acted for me in the Chair have also allowed adjournments.—Yours, etc.,

HOOSEINBHOY A. LALJEE.

THOSE LEAFLETS.

—:o:—

I

To, The Editor, "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with utter disgust, the proposals of "A Cloth Merchant" printed on leaflets bearing no identity of its composer, and freely and lavishly distributed and strewn in large numbers, all along Hornby Road, up to Crawford Market, probably thrown away with feelings of great anger by all those, people who did read them. The Bombay public are aready fed-up of this kind of nonsense issued by persons who course more work to the Municipal sweepers.

Yours etc.,
DISGUSTED.

II

To, The Editor, "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg to inform you that while travelling in a tram-car this afternoon, I was given a leaflet from which I see that efforts are being made by some interested parties to induce the cloth Merchants to re-open their shops and sell their stock of foreign cloth. I am sure as the writer or writers of the anti-national propaganda have chosen to hide their identity under the name of "A Cloth Merchant" its effect will not be according to the desire of these people. Personally, after reading it, I feel that even if the merchants open their shops, I should not buy their cloth. I shall be glad if you will give space to this letter, so that those who are taking the trouble and incurring the expense of printing these leaflets, if they are honest and wish to derive and benefit, may know what the people think of their anonymous efforts.

Yours etc.,
C. K. NANDO BAR.

OUR TRUSTEES

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The claim is not infrequently made that the Englishman comes to India for India's benefit. He suffers separation from home and uncomplainingly submits himself to all the inconveniences of a tropical climate on mainly philanthropic motives! As a civilian, soldier or industrialist he is in that country not far any personal gain but to train her "peoples" in the "art of self-Government," to render her capable of defending her own frontiers and to develop her latest economic resources! All this he regards as his 'sacred duty,' he being the 'trustee' of these 'backward peoples.'

Thomas Babington Macaulay of revered memory is a salvationist of this stamp. A year before he was 'called' to India he wrote to his sister under date the 17th August 1833: 'I have never made more than two hundred pounds by my pen and cannot support myself in comfort in less than five hundred." it is little wonder that under these conditions he entertained the idea of uplifting the fallen 'peoples' of India in whose midst his friends were shaking the proverbial 'pagoda tree."

Later, subsequent to his employment as a Law Member of the Government on a princely salary of 10,000 pounds (quite an advance over the 200 pounds which he had earned by his pen before!) he wrote to his sister again: "I am assumed by persons who know Calcutta intimately and who have mixed in the highest circles and held the highest offices, that I may live in splendour there for five thousand a year and may save the rest of my salary with the accruing interest. I may, therefore return to England at only thirty-nine years of age, in full vigour of life with a fortune of thirty thousand pounds. Our benevolent trustee, at his own rate of computation must have saved much more than thirty thousand pounds, for besides his position as a Law Member of the Government, he was also appointed Law Commissioner for which he received an additional five thousand pounds, making a total of 15,000 pounds a year.

The correspondence speaks for itself and needs no comment. What is true of Macaulay and the persons who held "the highest offices" in his day can be held to be generally true of their modern counterparts and explains the motive of the European community in India as also of the young "native" of this island who looks to India for a career.—Yours, etc.,

B. N. SHARMA.
112, Lower Street, London, W.E.
Oct. 18.

"TRAMWAY PASSENGER'S GRIEVANCE."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read in your today's paper a complain from Mr. Sarabhai that our police sergeants are occupying tramway seats free and even when tramways are overcrowded, compelling the paying passenger to get down.

In this connection, I beg to inform Mr. Sarabhai that there is no bye-law in Tramway Co.'s Reguations to allow police sergeants to travel free even whilst in uniform and in a letter dated 5th September last, addressed to me, the Traffic Manager Mr. H. Quinns has confirmed this fact. So, I request Mr. Sarabhai not to get down in future (as I have myself done on 13th September and 21st September) from any tram car when he notices that a police sergeant has occupied a seat without a ticket. He can request the conductor or the tramway inspector to request the sergeant to vacate the seat, which he will at once comply (as experienced by me on the above dates) as the Deputy Police Commissioner has promised Mr. Quinns that he will instruct the sergeants not to travel in the tram car when they are overcrowded. In case Mr. Sarabhai receives any personal insult at the hands of the police sergeant, as it is very likely, I assure him that he can successfully sue the tramway company as well as the Police Commissioner for damages, as the Tramway Co., is bound now to issue official instructions not to allow any more police Sergeants, to travel free in any tram car. Also, in the event Mr. Sarabhai finds any insolent attitude on the part of the tramway conductor or inspector, he can at once lodge a complain with Mr. Fraser, the Traffic Superintendent who will promptly attend to the complaint to the entire satisfaction of the complainant.

I also beg to reproduce the letter of the Traffic Manager.—Yours, etc,

J. M. COOPER,
Ex. M.A.A; C.P.O.

LESSON TO IRWIN'S INVITEES.

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The affront to the R. T. C. delegates does not come as a surprise. This incident, I believe, is replete with significance, salutary to the "reclamation" of the petitioners' school of Indian political thought. I am glad the Moderate element of Indian Nationalism will probably be soon disillusioned; the class of people who are hanging in suspense due to insufficient insight into the whole situation, will be saved from a pitfall.

Coming events cast their shadows before This is certainly a very ugly shadow, for it stands for something which the saner class of our politicians term a "Tamasha."

The incident speaks volumes for the sheer lack of understanding in Britain of the real state of affairs in India.

I despair of anything tangible resulting from the R. T. C. I doubt if we can ever command international respect and equality among the civilised nations of the world in case we depend like lifeless dolls on our rulers.

Lastly I cannot but say that the delegates have been served right. I am sorry Mr. Jayakar is so soon tired of the Government hospitality. I believe he will be as is usual with Moderates, a little more patient, for it must be long before he, along with others, is relieved from this 'hospitality' annoyance.—Yours, etc.,

DIGAMBAR DATTATRAYA PINGLE.

Manmad, Oct. 31.

THE MIRACLES OF LOURDES

—:o:—

Reply To Dr. D'Avoine.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You have published a series of very interesting articles from the pen of Dr. D'Avoine on the "Miracles of Lourdes" in the "Sunday Chronicle." The learned doctor of Byculla writes with his usual lucidity, and he has given us at length the usual Rationalist view. He seems to have been stirred anew by Mr. Joseph McCabe's great book. May I be allowed to point out that, there are to this question, two sides, as there are to all questions?

In my opinion the writer of these articles has given his whole case away. He set out to prove (1) that the whole thing was a fraud and a make-believe-pure "Catholic propaganda," (2) that there was not "one single instance" of a "cure." In his second article he seems to admit that there 'have been' innumerable "cures" but that all these "cures" are "what doctors call 'the effect of the mind on functional disorders'—a very natural affair." Exactly!! In point of fact, it is demonstrable that there have been millions of well "authenticated cures" at Lourdes. "Functional disorders are very grave complaints, and often prove fatal, and if it can be established that by a "visit to Lourdes" vast numbers of suffering mankind have been "cured," it does not matter one brass button about the few that have 'not' received a "cure" simply because their complaints were "organic" and not functional. (The question is one of fact. "Fuctional disorders" which could 'not' be 'cured' by the ordinary doctor, have been cured at the shrine. That is an end of the matter. When Dr. D'Avoine labours at length to prove that there has been "not a single instance of a 'cure' of a disease" which was "organic", it seems to me that our friends, the "R. Cs" can afford to smile. It has never been said: it has never been claimed that "every disease under the sun" has been cured at the shrine.

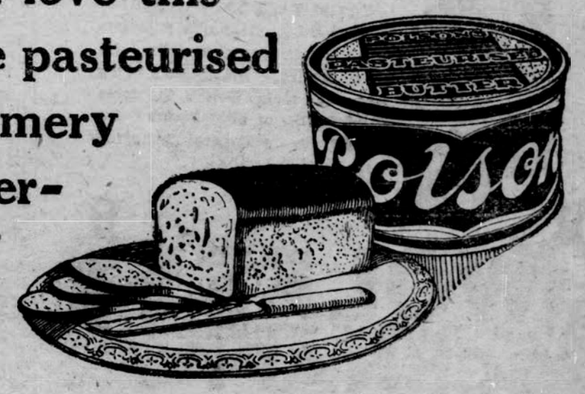
What all sensible Catholics say is that a disease 'can' be cured if you have enough "faith" ..... This claim may be extravagant, it is not "idiotic". It is here where Catholics go wrong. It is here where they allow scoffers, an open field. 'All' diseases can't be cured by faith. Cancer, for example, has never been cured by "faith." And, of course, it follows that, there can be "no clear evidence" of such a thing ever having taken place in all human experience.

But let us take a case which has only recently been brought to my notice. A Protestant friend of mine, who had no belief in "miracles" married a Roman Catholic lady. He was a hardened old sinner, and some years ago he developed a complaint on his tongue. The case became a very serious one and was soon "given up" by all our medicoes in Bombay. He spent a small fortune by way of fees, etc. He visited every hospital and saw every doctor of repute in Bombay, including, I believe, Dr. C. L. D'Avoine himself. But it was of no avail. The tongue could not be 'cured.' At last his wife suggested to the old sinner to accompany her to Lourdes. He pooh-poohed the idea at first, but in the end he consented to go. And he went, and after kissing a certain stone at the shrine, and after a few drinks of the 'holy water," he got 'cured'.

He returned a 'cured man'. He stands at my side as I write this letter. He then promptly became a "R. C." I can't blame him. Now what are we to make of a case of this kind? Dr. D'Avoine will tell him, "Oh my good friend your complaint was only a "functional disorder," and, of course, you got cured at Lourdes—it was only what we doctors call "the effect of the mind on functional disorders," a very "natural affair." My friend's reply to me, seems at once, crushing and overwhelming. "I don't cure a d ..... m. I don't know anything about functional disorders' and things of that kind. All I know is that whereas before, I had a very 'bad' tongue. I have now a jolly 'good one.' I have been cured and that after wasting many thousands of rupees on doctors and hospitals and—so forth." This case, be it noted, is only one of many millions of others—all well authenticated "cures" at Lourdes. There are, of course, "extravagant claims" put forward about Lourdes. They may be idiotic. But it is equally "extravagant" and "idiotic" to say that there is "no single instance of an authentic cure," and so on and so forth. In fact, I believe there is a cure for 'every disease' under the sun, if we only knew about it. Yogins, for example in ancient India, had this great knowledge—those who had the knowledge and experience of "Kali Mudra." This great science has been forgotten But who are we of the West to boast that all knowledge has been deposited in the West? The East has forgotten more than we shall ever learn about the "sciences." Dr. D'Avoine has been hitting his head against a brick-wall—it is all unnecessary.—Yours, etc.,

J. D. JENKINS.

You'll love this pure pasteurised creamery butter-



in the new anti-acid lacquered tin

10 pointers to POLSON'S

1 Made entirely from cream, machine-separated from rich fat milk.
2 The cream is scientifically pasteurised to destroy all bacteria.
3 Every process under supervision of European technical experts.
4 Awarded Gold Medal, Mysore Dasserah Exhibition 1930.
5 Hygienic manufacturing methods guaranteed.
6 Packed in anti-acid lacquered tins.
7 Made in the most up-to-date factory in the East.
8 Each pound comes from the cream of 8-10 quarts of milk.
9 Milk is filtered and sterilised before pasteurisation.
10 Its 98 per cent. food value means true economy and value for money.

HERE is everybody's food—food for the delicate, the robust, the brain-worker; food in its most concentrated form, made from rich, fat, pure pasteurised milk. You'll love its real creamy, appealing flavour. You'll want to spread it on thick!

Plain bread and butter takes on a new meaning if it's Polson's you use. And you will enjoy it all the more as you realise it is made under scrupulously clean and hygienic conditions. From the time the milk is filtered and sterilized, and the cream separated and pasteurised, to the time it issues from the huge churns as pure, cool, golden butter ready for packing and cold storage, it is untouched by hand.

And now it is packed in a new type of anti-acid lacquered tin, ideal for its preserving qualities. No metal touches Polson's Pasteurised Butter—it's a *safe* food all through!

POLSON'S PASTEURISED BUTTER

Made in the largest dairy in the East.

B2 BC

Enjoy the Pleasure of Married Life.

Married Life is Divine life but without Strength, Man-power, the married life is a failure. To command true love and admiration of your wife you must be physically fit. If you wish to increase your MAN-POWER please take at once

Dr. PAUL'S VIM PILLS

The Wonderful TONIC FOR MEN

The Scientific Medicine for NERVOUS DEBILITY, SEXUAL-WEAKNESS, LOSS OF MANHOOD, LOW VITALITY, HEADACHE, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, SPERMATORRHOEA, etc., etc. They act like Magic. Highly recommended by the Great Physicians of Europe and America. These pills increase Memory, Brain Power, Nerve Power and Retentive Power.

Price Rs. 2 per Phial (Treatment for 15 days). V. P. Extra.

S. PAUL & Co., Chemists, Dept. B. C.
4, Hospital Street, Dharamtola, CALCUTTA.

DIVINE TREATMENT OF HERNIA Wonderful Cure without Operation.

Any kind of Hernia either acute of chronic is perfectly cuded within a very short time Directions are sent on production of the detailed condition of the disease with one anna stamp.

Dr. H. C. ROY Divine Treatment Hall, 91, Amherst Street, Calcutta

SURE CURE

Try the Indigenous Herbs of India

Through

Dr N V. KULKARNI,

Herb Specialist

who guaranteedly cures Diabetes, Astama, Bronchitis Consumption, (T. B.), Eczema (Dry and weeping) and other Skin diseases, Sex bility onorrhoea and Syphilis of any type. Those who have got tired of medicines and injections should come and see him personally.

Time: 2-30 to 8 30 Daily except Sunday

EMPIRE BUILDING, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBA

For your Health's sake have one WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS a day.

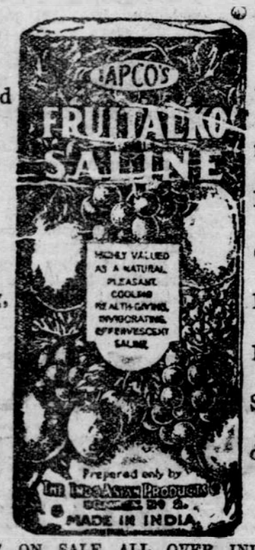
A SURE REMEDY FOR TROPICAL THIRST.

Try it! You'll find it delightfully Refreshing, pleasantly stimulating. And, remember that its Blood-cooling, Blood-cleansing properties make Wolfe's the most HEALTHFUL of all liquors for those living in Tropical Temperatures.

WOLFE'S
AROMATIC SCHIEDAM
SCHNAPPS
"A Blessing to Humanity"

SOLE AGENTS:—
HERBERT SON & CO. LTD. Po. Box 431

IAPCO'S
Fruitalko Saline.



Highly valued as natural, pleasant, cooling, health giving, invigorating, effervescent saline,

Most effective for Habitual constipation Headache Indigestion Stomach disorder etc.

NOW ON SALE ALL OVER INDIA
Prepared by:—
THE INDO-ASIAN PRODUCTS CO.
BOMBAY NO. 2.

Insure Exclusively with
INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES
and THEREBY HELP the Attainment of
ECONOMIC SWARAJ.

EAST & WEST
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.,
Established in India 17 Years ago.

Managed by Indians, For the Benefit of Indians, Lowest Premiums. Highest Returns.

UNIQUE TERMS TO AGENTS;
HEAD OFFICE:
55, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Special Privileges and Concessions to the Satyagrahi Policy Holders.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS OF
Dr. JAMMI VENKATARAMANAYYA'S
FAMOUS SPECIFIC for All Kinds of
LIVER & SPLEEN DISORDERS
Save disappointment and address all Correspondence and Orders in ENGLISH direct to
Dr. JAMMI VENKATARAMANAYYA of Vizianagaram City.
Liver and Spleen Specialist, 36 Nadu St., Mylapore—MADRAS.

MRUTANJAN
BALM (Regd.)
CAME, SAW and CURED ALL BODILY ACHES and PAINS
Amrutanjan Depots,
BBAY and MADRAS.

"GREAT IMPERIALISNT DRIVE."

True Significance Of Imperial Conference

(From a Correspondent.)
LONDON, Oct. 16.

On Monday evening, October 13th 1930 the British Section of the League against Imperialism organised a Public Demonstration at the Conway Hall, Red Lion Square, for the purpose of exposing the true significance of the Imperial Conference which is now being held in London. The speakers' platform was thoroughly international in character. Dr. C. B. Vakil, Chairman of the London Branch of the Indian National Congress, and Shapurji Saklatvala, spoke in the name of India, China was represented by J. W. Chen, A. Paladini from the Argentine spoke in the name of the South American countries now in the throes of warfare which is directly attributable to imperialist rivalry, and the Negro peoples were represented by A. Ward. An insurmountable obstacle prevented the attendance of the representative of the Arab lands. Harry Pollitt of the British Communist Party, Alex Gossip, General Secretary of the National Amalgamated Furnishing Trades' Association, and Reginald Bridgeman, Secretary of the British Section of the League against Imperialism, spoke in the name of the British workers.

Resolutions denouncing the Imperial Conference now being held in London as "a gathering of the enemies of the working class" and condemning the British Labour Government which is acting as the leading agent of imperialism at this Conference and which supports the tariff manoeuvres of British Finance Capital directed against British workers at the same time as it is responsible for the imperialist regime of suppression and exploitation in India, Africa and other colonial countries," were passed.

PROTEST AGAINST LANSBURY'S ATTITUDE.

Alex Gossip, in his opening remarks as Chairman of the meeting, stated that at the Annual Conference of the National Labour Party held at Llandudno the previous week, he had moved the reference back of the portion of the report of the National Executive Committee relating to the League against Imperialism, which was stated to be an organisation ancillary or subsidiary to the Communist Party, and declaring members of the League to be ineligible for membership of the Labour Party. It was true that many members of the Communist Party were members of the League against Imperialism. This was because they believed that Imperialism was a danger to the welfare of the working class in all the countries of the world, and in his view they should say: "All Hail" to members of the Communist Party or of any other Party who might enrol themselves as members of the League against Imperialism. In declaring the League to be a Communist organisation the Labour Party had entirely ignored the fact that none of the four officers of the Executive Committee of the British Section of the League is a member of the Communist Party. The Labour Party asked George Lansbury, M.P., who had been the first Chairman of the International League against Imperialism to reply in opposition to the motion for the reference back. Lansbury said that he regarded the League against Imperialism as an organisation which was endeavouring to incite the subject people to revolt against foreign rule. On that account it seemed to him to be an objectionable organisation.

The motion in favour of the reference back had been lost by a large majority at Llandudno.

Continuing his speech Comrade Gossip referred to the Meerut Conspiracy Case. He had intended to raise this matter, and had managed to catch the Chairman's eye at the Llandudno Conference at the suitable moment and was on his way to the rostrum, but as he approached the Chairman (Miss Susan Lawrence, M.P.), he heard Mr. Arthur Henderson say to her that she was mistaken in having called Comrade Gossip because he desired that the next speaker should be Major Graham Pole, M. P. who is a prominent member of the Commonwealth of India League. In spite therefore of the fact that Comrade Gossip had already reached the rostrum, the Chairman, obeying the hint of Mr. Arthur Henderson, requested him to give place to Major Graham Pole. Upon this there was a murmur of disapproval from many parts of the Hall, but the Chairman stood firm and Comrade Gossip was obliged to give way to Major Pole—the Government spokesman—and the opportunity of raising the question of the Meerut question was lost.

THOSE TORCH-BEARERS.

Mr. J. W. Chen (China) referred in his speech to the claim made by the Western nations when their national China came to be the torch-bearers of civilisation. Yet the Western nations made war upon the Chinese people and the British people had fought two wars against China, the purpose of which had been to facilitate the sale of opium in China. The Chinese found that the so-called torch-bearers of civilisation were in reality opium-sellers, and one of the reasons why there was such a strong desire to sell opium, was because by means of opium it is possible to bring a whole nation into slavery and subjection. The Chinese people is now engaged in a life and death struggle to free itself from exploitation and foreign control.

SAKLATVALA EXPOSES "FRIENDS."

Mr. Saklatvala, who had moved the resolution in support of which Mr. Chen had spoken, after explaining that one of the main purposes of the Imperial Conferences was to work out a common military policy for the whole Empire, called attention to the apparently hypocritical attitude of some organisations like the "No More War Movement" and the Independent Labour Party, which professed to aim at the abolition of war and to oppose imperialism, and yet as had happened on the previous Saturday afternoon, October 11th when the London Branch of the Indian National Congress had arranged a Conference for the purpose of demanding complete national independence of India, the withdrawal of the British army of occupation and the freeing of the political prisoners, neither the "No More War" movement, nor the "Independent Labour Party" had accepted the invitation to send delegates to the Conference.

A. Paaldini, speaking in French, said that the revolutionary situation which had arisen in South America could only be fully understood if it was realised that South America was now the scene of a fight between two rival contending imperialisms, North American Imperialism and British Imperialism. But the South American people had decided that they would no longer receive imperialist missions from European countries such as that headed by Lord d'Abernon last year. Visits from European workers or from the representatives of their organisations would however always be welcomed.

THE NEGRO QUESTION.

A. Ward called attention to the international character of the Negro question. The Negro peoples had been scattered all over the world. For them to obtain equality with other races and to put an end to their enslavement and exploitation which had become traditional it was necessary for them not only to unite among themselves but to join hands with all other workers in a common working class resistance to Imperialism, and its constant encroachments.

Mr. Bridgeman made an appeal to the members of the audience not already members of the League to join the British section and so strengthen the movement to resist the imperialist attack of which the Imperial Conference in London was an unmistakable sign.

CAPITALIST DEVICE.

Harry Pollitt laid stress upon the great imperialist drive which is now being made throughout the world in a desperate endeavour to readjust the balance of capitalist countries which find themselves unable to deal with the situation which the failure of the capitalist system is creating so rapidly. He had just come from one of the mine-fields in the West of Scotland. There three shifts a week is a long week's work. The poverty of the whole population is terrible and the conditions are telling on the morale of the men and women and many of them are sinking under a sense of hopeless despair. The increasing exploitation of the colonial workers was directly connected with the worsening conditions in Britain. British workers must link up with the colonial workers in a joint effort to resist the imperialist drive of which the Imperial Conference in London was an important part.

FORD PHAETON WINS INTERNATIONAL RACE

Ford cars again demonstrated their ability for fast and hard travel when they captured first and third prizes in the recent international automobile race staged by the Automobile Club of Poland.

The race covered some 2,000 miles. Starting in Warsaw, the contestants passed through nearly all of the main cities of Poland, including Krakow, Katowicz, Poznan, Bydgoszell, Gydnia, Bialystok and Wilna. The route folowed the Russian border to Lemberg and thence back to Warsaw. The race covered six days with stops in all the important Polish cities.

First prize was won by a standard Ford phaeton which had been received from the dealer only three days before the race. It was awarded no less than fifteen prizes, the most important being the Golden Victory Cup offered by the Polish Automobile Club. Other prizes were awarded for speed, endurance, performance in mountains and in other classifications. Another Ford phaeton captured third prize.

BHUSAVAL MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Bhusaval municipality elections took place in the last month and the new body commenced its term from 1st October. The Vice-President of the retiring municipality called the meeting of the new body as the retiring vresident was absent. Notice was issued by the vice president on 15th October 1930 and the meeting was convened on 22nd October. Government declared nominations on the same date but the names of nominated councillors were published in the Gazette that appeared on 16/10/30. Retiring president arrived in Bhusaval on 16th and issued another notice for the same date and time and for the same purpose of electing a new president. This was done by the retiring president to cure any defect, if any existed at all, in the notice issued by the Vice-President. Both notices for one and the same meeting were served on all the members full three days before the meetings as is required by the statute for a special general meeting. 34 out of 35 members attended the meeting. Police were kept by the side of the hall and their presence foreshadowed some trouble in the meeting. The retiring president who has to preside at the meeting till the election of the chairman of the new body, presided and a name was proposed and seconded for the chairmanship. But some points of order were raised and the retiring president asked the members to disperse and called the police inside the hall, after he wrote his decision on the points of order. Police however did not disperse the meeting and some members that remained continued the meeting elected its own chairman and after this elected Bahirulal Gulabchand as President and P. Rahim as Vice-President for one year.

A vote of censure was passed against Rao Bahadur D. R. Patil for his high-handed and illegal action. Even the spectators were taken a back by his threat to disperse the meeting with the help of the police. On 28/10/30 Shankar Pemji a nominated member filed a suit against the municipality and Bahirulal and P. Rahim and asked for a temporary injunction. An injunction and notice were issued against all the three defendants and the objections were heard on 29/10/30. On the hearing of arguments Court passed its order on 30/10/30 discharging the rule and dissolving the temporary injunction that was granted. New president is thus free to work now and dead-lock has been obviated. Newly elected president and Vice-President have also claimed Rs. 1,000 as damages for obtaining an injunction against them on insufficient grounds and that point is to be decided by the Court later on. The plaintiff is going to appeal against this order of the Court setting aside the order of temporary injunction.

The old municipality also had passed a vote of censure against Rao Bahadur D. R. Patil the retiring president and he continued to be the president in spite this vote of censure. Rao Bahadur D. R. Patil was going to stand again but for some reason or other he asked the members to disperse and the subsequent occurances are narrated above.—Yours. etc.,

D. L. RISBUD.

Bhusavad, Oct. 31.
Oct. 31.

PAY VISIT TO MADHAV BAG STALL NO. 28.

BEAUTY
YOUR COMPANION ALWAYS.
Before journey, protect your complexion from the grime and dust of travel, upon arrival refresh and promote the softness, fairness and daintiness of your skin with

AFGHAN SNOW
Beauty's most intimate friend and aid.
E. S. PATANWALA,
182-84, Abdul Rehman Street,
Bombay 3.
Stockists: KEMP & Co., Khambala Hill, and other Branches.

GODREJ'S
NIGHT LATCH.

A THING SO USEFUL—

Price Rs. 9/- only.

—MAKES A MEMORABLE GIFT.

IS A FIRST CLASS DOOR LOCK, which bolts up automatically on the inside when the door is shut so that when you pass out, the door does not require to be stoppered within and is never left open. It is openable from outside only with one of its small round keys of special rustless steel supplied in triplicate which permits ready entry without disturbing the inmates. The inmates can at any time immediately open the lock by an easy turn of the knob and it is besides so contrived that they can instantly put it out of action whenever required or can instantly close it up even against its own key, preventing the door from being opened by any outsider possessing even the key of the lock. The operations are all extremely easy.

Of best design and workmanship, made of solid gunmetal and having 5 unpickable levers, it is a strong and very durable lock and you will wonder at the great convenience it affords when you have used it.

GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. CO.
Head Office and Works:—
Lalbaug, Parel, BOMBAY.
Phone No 42265.

SHOW ROOMS IN BOMBAY.

Kalbadevi Road, Corner of Vithalwadi, Phone No. 22110.

'Rustom Building', 27, Churchgate Street, Fort, Phone No. 23534.

Gaumukh Bhuvan, Corner of Dongree Street and Musjid Bunder Road. Phone No. 24417.

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK
Capital Surplus And Undivided Profits
U. S. $ 242,973,145
Over
Rs. 66,81,00,000
BOMBAY OFFICE
12/14 Churchgate St.
HEAD OFFICE
55 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

'OM'
WONDER! WONDER!! WONDER!!!
ASTROLOGY FORETELLING
TRY ONCE AND BE CONVINCED
QUITE UNIQUE AND UNLIKE OTHERS.
The wonderful predictions (Past, present, and future) by the WORLD RENOWNED AND UNASSAILABLE
HANUMAN ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, VALAVANUR, (VIA) VILLUPURAM, (Madras Presidency.)
ESTABLISHED IN 1918. REGD. NO. 168.

Send your selected questions well packed in a sealed cover. You will get their correct replies with your sealed cover unopened.

Send us YOUR EXACT TIME AND DATE OF BIRTH, or WRITING TIME OF YOUR LETTER. Questions relating to theft and Government will not be attended to, and testing questions will be left un-answered.

RATES.

1 to 5 question ..... Re.	1-0
Each additional question	0-8
1 year Life Reading ..... Rs.	2-0
12 Bhavams or Abstract life History	15-0
1 week Cotton Market Rates	5-0
1 Day's Meeting Horse Race tips (One horse in each race)	5-0

Foreign:—Double the inland rates

N.B.

Since the Divine Power of Sree Hanuman and His Blessings were lessened for the past two and a half years we have not given any advertisements in any of the papers. Now that the power and the Blessings are restored from 15th March 1930, we advise to the public through newspapers not to lose this opportunity for consulting us hereafter for their benefits.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS ARE AVAILABLE AT OUR OFFICE FOR PERUSAL.

For further particulars apply to:—
THE PROPRIETOR,
Hanuman Astrological Bureau,
Valavanur (Via) Villupuram, Madras Presidency.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK.)

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
Nov.		
8th	NALDERA x	16,938
15th	RANPURA	16,661
22nd	MACEDONIA x	11,120
29th	MANTUA	13,948
Dec.		
6th	NARKUNDA x	16,572
13th	VICEROY OF INDIA	19,648
20th	RAWALPINDI x	16,597
27th	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,518
1931.		
Jan.		
3rd	MOOLTAN x	20,952
10th	RAJPUTANA	16,644
17th	RANCHI x	16,650
24th	RANPURA	16,601
31st	MALOJA x	20,837
Feb.		
7th	MANTUA	13,948
14th	COMORIN x	15,279
21st	VICEROY OF INDIA	19,648
28th	NALDERA x	16,088
Mar.		
7th	KAISAR-I-HIND @	11,518
14th	MACEDONIA †	11,120
21st	RANPURA @	13,601
28th	NARKUNDA x	16,572
Apl.		
4th	RANCHI @	16,650
9th	MOLDAVIA x	16,858
11th	MACEDONIA †	11,126
18th	Viceroy of India @	19,647
25th	MOOLTAN x	20,952
May		
2nd	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,518
9th	CHITRAL x	15,248
16th	MACEDONIA	11,129
23rd	MALOJA x	20,837
30th	MALWA	11,009

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

x Through from Australia.

Through from China.

with limited accommodation for passengers from India.

§ Extra steamer carrying 1st Saloon and 3rd Cabin passengers only.

† To Marseilles only.

@ These steamers will call at MONACO after leaving Marseilles Passengers can be booked to Monaco the fares being those in force between Bombay and Marseilles.

NEW REDUCED FARES FROM BOMBAY TO EUROPE.
TO LONDON.
1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£92	£82	£72	£61
Return	161	144	126	106

2nd Saloon.

	B	C
Single	£65	£56
Return	94	80

TO MARSEILLES.
1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£84	£74	£66	£58
Return	147	129	116	100

2nd Saloon.

	B	C
Single	£53	£44
Return	81	63

NEW THIRD CLASS CABIN FARES TO EUROPE.

	Single	Return
London	£34	£58
Marseilles	24	40

Return tickets issued 3rd Cabin 2nd and 1st Saloon can be arranged.

OUTWARDS 1931.

The "MOLDAVIA", 16,858 tons, carrying first saloon and third cabin passengers leaves London 18th and Marseilles 20th March due Bombay April 3rd.

The "Strathnaver", a new steamer of 21,100 tons will sail at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First Saloon and Third Cabin passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date. About	Steamers	Tons.
Nov.		
26th	DUMANA	8,421
Dec.		
11th	DUMANA	8,421
1931		
Jan.		
30th	DUMANA	8,421
Feb.		
13th	DUMANA	8,421

SHIPPING.

These two vessels are "cabin class" ships. Fares as follows:—
Bombay to Plymouth.

	A	B	D
Single	£64	£56	£32
Return	£118	£102	£58

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO.
STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about		
Nov.		
7	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia.
15	Mirzapore*	Straits, China and Japan.
21	Ranchi	Colombo, China and Japan.
Dec.		
5	Maloja	Colombo and Australia.
12	Comorin	Colombo, China and Japan.
1932.		
Jan.		
2	Malaisia	Colombo and Australia.
16	Malwa	Colombo, China and Japan
30	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia.
Feb.		
13	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China and Japan
27	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia.

*Cargo only

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only. Period of availability 16 weeks, sailings approximately every month. Fares £74 to £100.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Nov.		
5th	Khandalla	East and South Africa via M. Goa.
5th	Barjora	K'chi & Persian Gulf Ports. Via Verawal & Mangrole 3-30 p.m.
7th	Varsova	K'chi, Bushire, Mohammerah & Basrah.
8th 9 a.m	Chakla	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and O'Mandvi
10th	Vita	Karachi via Porebunder Cutch Mandvi and Port Okha. 10 a.m.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs.-Friday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.-Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex. the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ltd.,
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES
BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.
Agents.
Ballard Estate Bombay

A SAFE and Satisfying
A Perfect and Pleasing Tonic
THE ATANK NIGRAH PILLS
Rupee ONE for a Tin (32 Pills).
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR, (Kathiawar)
Bombay Branch:—
Kalbadevi Road.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.
FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
xTango Maru	6893	30 Oct.	13 Nov.
KamoMaru	8000	---	@19Nov
*Tottori Maru	5973	15 Nov.	27 Nov.
Katori Maru	10000	---	@2 Dec
*Yamagata Maru	3807	20 Nov.	2 Dec.
xIyo Maru.	596.	30 Nov.	14 Dec.
Kashima Maru	10000	---	@16Dec
Yasukuni Maru ..	12000	---	@28Dec
*Calcutta Maru ..	5339	16 Dec.	28 Dec.
xKaga Maru ..	5860	30 Dec.	13 Jan.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	---	@?3Jan

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles.
SuwaMaru.	11000	13 Nov.	30 Nov
Fushimi Maru	11000	27 Nov.	14 Dec
Hakozaki Maru ..	10000	10 Dec.	27 Dec

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hong-kong	From Kobe
Asama Maru	22000	20 Nov.	26 Nov.
Chichibu Maru	22000	11 Dec.	17 Dec.
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	21 Dec.	28 Dec.

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round the World Tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone Nos. 20279 and 22782.
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

BANKING

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1890.)

	Yen.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	100,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	100,000,000
RESERVE FUND	111,000,000

BRANCHES.

Alexandria	Karachi	Jansie
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
Calcutta	Lyons	Shimonosar
Canton	Manila	Sourabaya
Changchun	Marunouchi	San
Dairen	(Tokio)	Francisco
Fengtien	Nagasaki	Samarang
Hamburg	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hankow	New York	Sydney
Harbin	Nagoya	Tientsan
Hongkong	Osaka	Tokyo
Honolulu	Pekin	Tsinan
Kai Yuan	Rangoon	Tsingtau
	Rol de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. YABUKI
Manager.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
Why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street. BOMBAY.

BANKING.

Allahabad Bank Ltd.
(Established 1865.)
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital Called-up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	38,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA.
Branches and Sub-Agencies:

Agra.	Lahore.
Allahabad.	Lahore City.
Allahabad City.	Lucknow.
Amritsar.	Lucknow City.
Bareilly.	Aminabad Park.
Benares.	Lucknow.
Bombay.	Lyallpur.
Cawnpore.	Meerut.
Cawnpore City.	Moradabad.
Chandausi.	Mussoorie.
Dehra Dun.	Muttra.
Delhi.	Nagpur
Fyzabad.	Naini Tal.
Gorakpur.	Patna.
Hapur.	Rae Bareli.
Hathras.	Raipur.
Jhansi.	Rangoon.
Jubbulpore.	Shajahanpur.
	Sitapur.

Pay Offices:

Auraiya.	Hardoi.
Firozabad	Kinari Bazar, Agra.
Deoband.	Moradabad City.
Etawah	Sikandarabad, U. P.
Ghaziabad.	Sambhal.

LONDON BANKERS:
The P. & O. Banking Corporation, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank, Limited.

Banking business of every description transacted on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Bank of Baroda Ltd.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.)

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed ...	60,00,000
Capital Called-up ...	30,00,000
Reserve Fund	24,15,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARDOA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat. Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol. Dwarka, Kadi Karjan and Port Okha.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent), Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent). The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn.). Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.
Raja Ratna Bhailal Rajibhai Amin, B.A., M.S.C.I., Managing Agent, Alembic Chemical Works Ld., Baroda.
Sheth Bansukhbhai Mofatlal of the Shorock Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June, and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charge, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent. by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

WEAK AND THIN
Children can be made strong and flesh by sovereign tonic 'Baby-Tone" (Regd.). Single trial sufficient. Detail free. Dr. [illegible] Publishers.
Dr. M. Bose, B.A., M.D., H.S.L.,
Parbatipur (Rangpur) Bengal.

BANKING.

Bank of India, Ltd.
Established 7th September 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companys' Act VII of 1859.)
Head Office:
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaik Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
London Agents:
The Westminster Bank Ltd.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserved Fund	90,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Western India
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.
PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS

Bonus per W. Life	1000 p.a. End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18

Strongest Reserves ! !
(1) Life Assurance Fund, Rs. 10,64,903.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For Agency and other particulars please apply.

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE VACANT PIECE OF LAND AT KANDIWALI, GHOD DUNDER ROAD, OPPOSITE MR. PANDYA'S BUNGALOW.

Under instructions from Messrs. L. K. Vasanji and Co., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 16th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the site:—

All that vacant piece of Freehold land situate at Kandiwali, opposite Mr. Pandya's bungalow and between Mr. Damodar Anandji's new bungalow and Mr. Ghelabhai Itchram's bungalow, and belonging to Mr. Isbwardas Itcharam and admeasuring about 29,000 square yards.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT JAIL ROAD, KNOWN AS "KRISHNA" BHUVAN" AND BELONGING TO THE LATE MR. KRISHNAJI KONDAJI CONTRACTOR.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 975 of 1927 (Harjivandas Mohandas and Co. and others vs. Bai Anandibai and others), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

A piece of land with newly built building situate on plot No. 138 of the Improvement Trust, Navroji Hill Estate, about 715 square yards, Street Nos. 36, etc.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. MULLA AND MULLA, Attorneys for the Court Receiver, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 3.

November	9.17
December	9.13
January	9.16
March	9.31
May	9.46
July	9.62
Sakellaridis, F. G. F.	10.10

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSN.
Bombay, Nov. 4.
Castor-seed Delivery May Opening Rs. 31/10 Highest Rs. 31/11 Lowest Rs. 31/4 Closing Rs. 31/5/6
Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 31/14 Lowest Rs. 31/7 Closing Rs. 31/10

AMERICAN COTTON EXCHANGES.

Trade Taking More Interest.

SOME PROFIT-TO KING.

Bombay, Nov. 4.

Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market was strong during the early part of the day on favourable Liverpool cables and trade buying, but later on the market reacted partially on profit-taking. Prices fluctuated within a range of 13 points and finally closed at o net rise of 6 to 3 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 5 points to 11.20c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market ruled steady and closed at a rise of 4 points. Spot Cotton prices closed unchanged at 10.89c.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a rise of 1 points and ruled very firm on active buying and absence of selling pressure. The market closed at a rise of 7 to 6 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 6 points to 6-25 and sales amounted to 6,000 bales.

EMPIRE COTTON.

Empire Cotton Futures market was very steady in sympathy American and closed 6 to 5 points higher at under:—

January	6.04 plus .03
March	6.15 plus .05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

In this section there was good demand for Sakellaridis which advanced 14 to 15 points. Spot Sakellaridis advanced 20 points to 10.10d. per lb. Uppers are rather steady with a small demand and closed 8 to 10 points higher as under:—

December	6.93 plus 08
January	6.98 plus 03
March	7.07 plus 09
May	7.19 plus 10
July	7.31 plus 10
Spot Uppers	6.99 plus 10

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

Spot cotton has met with a good demand. The Futures section advanced early in the week in sympathy with America and trade buying, but later the market fluctuated. Some liquidation and renewed hedge selling caused a reaction, but prices improved again on large Continental buying and scarcity of contracts. To-day however, the market is quieter. The Egyptia section continues to be steady.—Reuter.

MANCHESTER COTTON CLOTH & YARNS.

CLOTH: The sharp rise in prices of the raw material early in the week brought out a larger volume of enquiry, but apart from the Home trade operating more freely the turnover shows very little expansion.

Although Indian enquiry has been rather more evident, the offers generally have been on an impossible basis. Demand from China has tapered off considerably and only comparatively unimportant transactions have been mostly reported.

YARNS: The turnover has considerably improved. Spinners, however, have found it difficult to secure rates in keeping with the recent advance in prices of cotton.

In the Egyptian section enquiry has been more general.—Reuter.

CYCLICAL PREDICTION OF HIGHER PRICES.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co., in their report of the date state as under:—

Market is steadier influenced by improving trade advices from Manchester & Lancashire. Though sales of goods are not numerous, the near approach of the Indian Conference in London is encouraging the outlook. Finding poor dividends as a result of unproductive commodity prices, the Syndicates of Corporations in America are reported to be interesting themselves in commodities on the recommendations of Commerce Secretary, Lamont. The Stabilization Corporation are credited to be holding now more than 20 lac B|s and further buying "futures".

According to Garside, during last season the World's production was 26,733,000 B|s, Consumption 24,718,000 B|s and Carryover 11,135,000 B|s. It appears the statistical position has been largely discounted and the facilities offered by both the Co-operative Associations and Southern Bankers will check any undue pressure It is quite true that there is an ample supply of cotton but the World's Spinners have for so long a time worked on a hand-to-mouth policy that they will be inclined to buy on scale down. Also, it is a simple matter to sell cotton "short" on the statistical position but there comes a point when the producer refuses to sell, and as the "futures" markets are dependent fundamentally upon hedges against actual cotton, a shortage of contracts can easily be created and higher prices be the result of "short" covering and trade buying.

We believe purchases around 10-12 Cents or under advisable as this price brings about 9 Cents to the Southern farmers. In view of the long distant weather forecast predicting very unsettled weather in America from July to September, some theorists on cyclical data predict much higher prices and say the present low prices may last till the turn of the year.

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:

"Bank giving greater facilities in America for spinning trade."

Reuter:—Market was early strong on favourable Liverpool cables and trade buying but later reacted partially on profit-taking.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from their Liverpool Agents cabled on 3rd instant as under:—

12-30 p.m.: Liverpool: Manchester and Continent buying. Very steady market, less offering.

3.45 p.m.: New York: Increased hedge selling.

APPPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (Expected) eq. 6.32
Broach A|M (Expected Rs. 308 eq. 4.75
Difference 157 pts. eq. Rs. 68.
New York May (Close) 11.76 eq. 5.88
Broach A|M (Expected) Rs. 309 eq. 4.75
Difference 113 pts. eq. Rs. 49
Liverpool-New York (At Liverpool close) Jan. 92, May 88 (American points).

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York January Highest 11.41 (10.10 a.m.)
Lowest 11-28 (2-53 p.m).

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Nov. 3.

Dec.	11.15 plus 05
Jan.	11.32 plus 09
Dec. (New Contract)	11.15 plus 04
Jan. (New Contract)	11.30 plus 03
March (New Contract)	11.55 plus 05
May (New Contract)	11.77 plus 06
July (New Contract)	11.97 plus 03
Middling Spot	11.20 plus 03

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Nov. 3.

Dec.	11.16 plus 04
Jan.	11.3 plus 04
Middling Spot	10.39—

New York, 11-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)

Jan. (New Contract)	11.38
March (New Contract)	11.44
May (New Contract)	11.86
New York, Noon Call.	
Jan. (New Contract)	11.37
March (New Contract)	11.63
May (New Contract)	11.86

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Nov. 3.

Day's receipts at all U. S. ports 23,000 bales.
Day's exports to Great Britain 21,000 bales.
Day's exports to the continent, 3,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 3.

	Opening	Closing.
November	6.03	pl. 13
December	6.09	6.09 pl. 07
January	6.09	6.15 pl. 07
February		6.19 pl. 07
March	6.21	6.27 pl. 07
April		6.31 pl. 07
May	6.31	6.37 pl. 07
June		6.41 pl. 07
July	6.40	6.46 pl. 07
August		6.49 pl. 07
September		6.52 pl. 07
October	6.49	6.55 pl. 07
November		6.58 pl. 07
Middling Spot		6.25 pl. 06

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Nov. 3.

Sales at Liverpool	6,000 Bales
Sales on Speculation	100 Bales
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100 Bales.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 3.

Scinde, Fully Good	4.05
Scinde, Fine	4.30
Scinde, Superfine	4.40
Bengal, Good	3.80
Bengal, Fully Good	4.05
Bengal, Fine	4.30
Oomra, Good	4.00
Oomra, Fully Good	4.30
Oomra, Fine	4.60
Broach, Fully Good	4.65
Broach, Fine	4.90
Broach, Superfine	5.15

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Nov. 4.

F. P. Sales.	1930-31	1929-30
Receipts to date 3-11-30	4500000	4430000
Receip's Yesterday 3-11-30	83000	91000
Exports to date 3-11-30	2242000	2338000
Stock at Ports 30-10-30	3677000	2320000
Stock Interior Towns 30-10-30	1505000	1305000
Stock Liverpool 30-10-30	755000	677000
Visible Supply 30-10-30	6971000	5068000
Quantity in Sight 30-10-30	6419000	7165000
Quantity out of Sight 30-10-30	2542000	3833000

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

JUPITER GENERAL
insurance Co., can give expert advice on all classes of insurance. J3

REGD. NO. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER
is a composite office equipped to do insurance business in all departments
J 4

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1930

ALLAHABAD CONGRESS PROCESSION BANNED.

Members Exhorted To Sit Down Till Police Are Removed.

PANDITS MOTILAL AND SUNDERLAL ACCOMPANY PROCESSION.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 4.

The Congress procession referred to in last night's telegram was stopped by a general order under Section 144 (3) Cr. P.C. prohibiting for one week any processions proceeding to the north of the Canning Road before ten o'clock at night, as it "is likely to cause obstruction to the traffic". Among the processionists were lady members of the Nehru and Malaviya families. The speakers last night exhorted the processionists to sit down till the police were removed. Pandit Motilal Nehru was out in spite of his weak health till past nine o'clock, and his speech was repeated to the audience by Pandit Sunderlal.

Mr. Measures, Superintendent and Mr. Ikram Hussain supervised the police arrangements and there was no conflict of any kind.—A.P.

WHOLESALE ARRESTS OF PICKETS IN KARACHI.

SEVERE CONDEMNATION OF BOMBAY POLICE'S CONDUCT TOWARD LADIES.

(From A Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Nov. 3.

Arrests on a wide scale have commenced at Karachi. 20 volunteers were arrested on Saturday evening in different quarters of the city while peacefully picketing liquor shops. Arrests were also made simultaneously according to a pre-arranged plan. This is the first occasion in Karachi when volunteers have been arrested for simply standing at the liquor shops. The trying Magistrate Mr. W. N. Richardson while conducting the cases against them to-day in the jail informed them that even mere standing at liquor shops was an offence under the picketing ordinance, and it did not matter whether they forcibly prevented a customer from entering the liquor shop or not. Some of the accused stated that they simply requested the customers with folded hands not drink liquor. That Magistrate replied that such a behaviour was also illegal. Only one police Inspector was examined in each case after a summary trial lasting for a short time 19 volunteers were sentenced to 4 months' rigorous each, while one was awarded 6 months.

Two of the convicted volunteers are Mahomedans. All were placed in the "C" class.

The picketing of liquor shops where arrests have been made is going on uninterruptedly at all the places, the arrested volunteers being replaced by fresh ones.

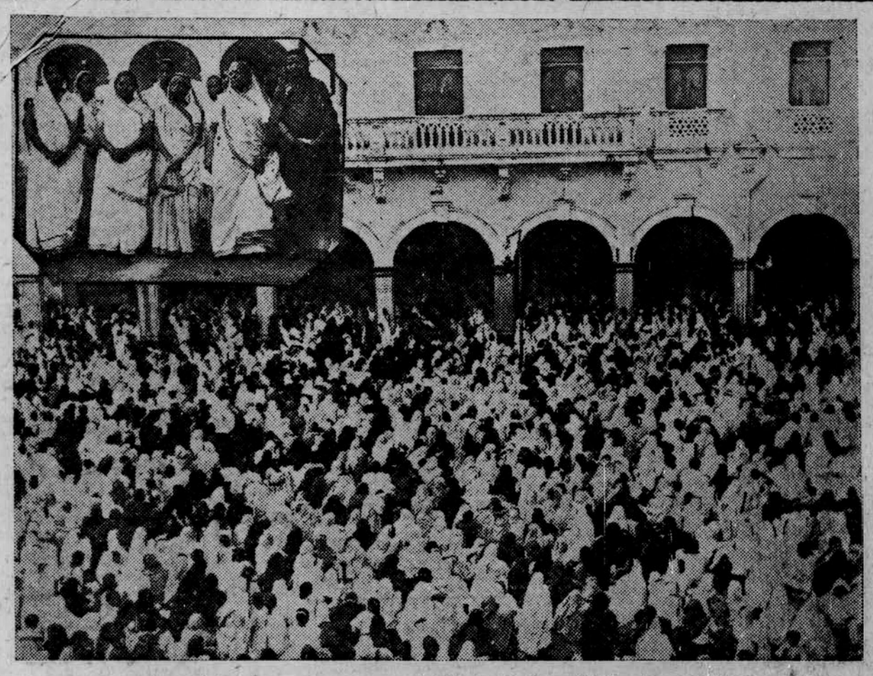
CONTRABAND SALT IN MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

Great sensation has been caused here owing to the sale of contraband salt packets in the premises of the court of the City Magistrate, Karachi. Since the last 3 or 4 days salt packets commanded a ready sale. The Magistrate on getting this information left the court to come down and asked a volunteer under whose orders he was selling the salt. The volunteer replied "Congress". The volunteer proceeded there this morning also and after selling some more packets was put under arrest and his place been taken by another volunteer.

The Sind C.I.D. have made some simultaneous searches yesterday afternoon at half a dozen places in Karachi City in connection with the Sind Satyagraha bulletin and also some revolutionary posters which have been posted of late in Karachi. No machinery used for printing the bulletin was found.

JAWAHARLAL WEEK.

The sentence on Pundit Jawaharlal and the conduct of the Bombay Police towards the lady volunteers arrested of late, were severely condemned while Mrs. Sen Gupta, Mrs. Asaf Ali and Mrs. Gokhale were congratulated on the arrests. The 2nd to 10th November has been fixed as Jawaharlal Nehru fortnight by the Sind Satyagraha council, to be observed all over the province and a varied programme including breaking of salt law and boycott of foreign cloth and British Goods, sale of Khaddar etc., has been arranged.



A monster meeting of Bombay women was held at Madhav Bagh to condemn police methods Lady Jugmohandas presided. Our picture shows a portion of the huge audience. (Inset): Some of the important conveners including Lady Jagmohandas, Lady Setalvad, Mrs. Deshmukh, Mrs. Tehmina Joshi and others.

PANVEL INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

Seated (from Left to Right): Dr. M. B. Velkar, Mr. Husain B. Tyebji, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta (Chairman), Mr. M. C. Chagla and Mr. L. R. Gokhale.
Standing: Mr. M. G. Godbole, (Secretary); Mr. N. R. Gunjal and Mr. N. N. Patil.

200 PICKETERS ON ONE SHOP IN 54 HOURS.

—:o:—

Whole Market Closed To Prevent Picketers' Arrest.

DEFAULTING SHOPKEEPER PAYS FINE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Mahal, Nov. 3.

One foreign cloth shop was being picketed from Saturday. About 200 picketers so far participated during the 54 hours. The shop could be opened only for 4 hours. The shopkeeper opened his shop for a few minutes on Sunday and immediately two Congress volunteers were arrested. Instantly the whole market was closed to-day. Picketing was again resumed but the shopkeeper approached the War Council and paid the stipulated fine. The seal was refixed and picketing withdrawn. Nine volunteers were arrested to-day while picketing liquor shops at Gondia. Foreign cloth dealers are willing to put the Congress seal but on refusal to sign the Congress pledge picketing was started on Saturday. Mr. Shrawan Patel seventh dictator with 2 volunteers were arrested the latter while taking their meal

—:o:—

Informal Meeting Of Indian Delegates.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The Informal meeting of the British Indian Delegation to the Round Table Conference was held in the throne-room at St. James Palace, this afternoon. 45 out of 57 British-Indian representatives were present. H. H. the Aga Khan presided. Questions relating to the preparation of the agenda and other matters of technical detail were discussed and Secretary-General was requested to supply information on these matters at the next meeting which will be held at St. James' Palace on November 5.—Reuter.

All-India Shia Conference.

(From A Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 3.

The 23rd session of the All India Shia Conference is to be held at Montgomery, Punjab from the 20th to the 30th December 1930, Reception Committee has been formed and elaborate arrangements are made for the delegate. A large number of delegates from all parts of India are expected to attend.

DEMAND FOR HOME RULE INEVITABLE.

BIKANER'S APPEAL TO TRANSLATE IDEALS INTO PRACTICE.

INDIA WANTS TO RETAIN BRITISH CONNECTION AS EQUAL PARTNER, ASSURES HIS HIGHNESS.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

At a luncheon at the British Indian Union in honour of the Indian delegates to the Imperial Conference a representative gathering of 150 was present. The Maharaja of Bikanir was the principal guest. Lord Reading, who presided, welcoming the delegates said that their presence alone showed the importance of the discussions. He recalled the Maharaja of Bikanir's great work and the importance of Indian States and paid tributes to the Maharaja of Bikanir's part in the war. He recalled that the Maharaja was a signatory to the Treaty of Versailles and said he had always cherished his friendship with the Maharaja of Bikanir. Nobody was more anxious than the Maharaja of Bikanir to do everything right and proper for his own Order, and his duties to the King Emperor and interests of India.

The Maharaja of Bikaner, replying to the toast proposed by Lord Reading at the luncheon at the British India Union, made a long speech. He paid a glowing tribute the Viceroy whom he called "a Christian gentleman" and added:-

"When he lays down his burden of office it will be with the knowledge that all a man could do he has done to steer India through these very stormy waters to the constitutional haven which we hope will be created by the Round Table Conference in London. Feeling this very strongly I am cut to the quick to find his policies misunderstood and his motives misrepresented by many who, remote from the realities of the situation, cannot appreciate the special problems he has had to face. Nevertheless I feel assured that when the dust of controversy is laid he will have a high place in that band of great Englishmen who with a single eye to their duty turned neither to the right nor to the left in their determination to serve India and help her forward to her great destiny and in so doing rendered invaluable services to the Great Empire over which our beloved King Emperor rules.

"INEVITABLE DEMAND FOR HOME RULE."

You will ask what of the India to-day. What lies behind the developments of this year which have caused so many who live in India and desire to serve her pain and anxiety? This Society knows no politics and identifies itself with no party either here or in India. But without trespassing on this forbidden ground there are a few thoughts I would put before you. We are witnesses of the pangs and travail at the birth of nationhood. Seeds of these great forces were sown a century ago when English was chosen as the medium of higher education. The soil has been continuously warmed and fertilised by vivid contact with English literature and English institutions Stage by stage, sometimes too slowly sometimes perhaps quickly, India has moved to a position when the demand for self-government inevitably arose and the passion (I cannot use a less expressive word) for equal status in the world became the overmastering desire of the hour. Rightly understood, this is not only natural but should be the pride of all who have laboured in and for India. The political awakening of India is thus neither limited nor unnatural. It is the inevitable result of 150 years of association with Great Britain. You cannot teach a people as receptive as ours British history and British literature without awakening in them the desires and ideals akin to your own.

TRANSLATE IDEALS INTO REALITIES.

If sometimes the political evolution of India seems to lean to the extreme, the explanation is not a change of political faith but the clouding of faith by pessimism. This cannot be banished by invoking the hope that maketh the heart sick but only by determination to translate these ideals into realities. The imperative need of the day, therefore, is for courage and sympathetic and imaginative understanding—not for distrust and timid caution. To me and my colleagues at the approaching Round Table Conference (from British India as well as from the territories of Ruling Princes) has been committed the great responsibility of welding these forces into a constitution which will place India firmly on the road to full political stature and equal place within the British Commonwealth of nations. We shall approach this task with the fullest sense of responsibility in the spirit of service and spirit of humility but in the confidence that we can achieve success if we work in union and understanding. You will ask—as indeed I am asked wherever I go—what will be the ambition of India when she assumes these powers and all onerous responsibilities they entail. Before attempting to answer that question I would beg everyone to remember that there are two parties in British Indian politics.

INDIA TO RETAIN BRITISH CONNECTION AS EQUAL PARTNER.

There are those, who are not unjustly described as "Extremists", aiming at complete independence of India and the establishment of a socialist republic or some other form of Government which has never been clearly defined. From them we are as wide as poles asunder. Then there is a great body of opinion loyal at heart to the Crown yet resolute in determination to win for India, as soon as may be feasible, full responsible government and the equality of dignity and status in the British Commonwealth of nations but which pursues the path of ordered progress and believes that India can fulfil her destiny under the aegis of King Emperor. The policy of Princes and States at the Conference will be determined by their representatives now assembling in London, and will necessarily be influenced by the circumstances that arise. But speaking for myself I shall indeed be surprised if the States don't lay emphasis on the two essential conditions which I had occasion previously to outline, both in India and since my arrival here. They are, firstly, that India retains the British connection as an equal partner in the British Commonwealth of nations, and, secondly, that an equitable agreement is reached between all the parties concerned to govern the relations of the two India's ensuring for the States their due position in the future constitution as coequal partners with British India guaranteeing their treaties and internal sovereignty and safeguarding their interests including those of their subjects on terms just and honourable alike to the States and British India.

"INDIA DOES WISH TO REMAIN IN COMMONWEALTH."

Subject to the recognition of these essential conditions I am confident that Princes and States will readily support all legitimate proposals emanating from their friends in British India. Further I feel that I may safely add that we shall cheerfully devote all our energies and influence in cooperation with the representatives of His Majesty's Government and the Imperial Parliament to securing for India that control of her own affairs and that fullness of stature in the Empire which I, in common with many others sincerely believe to be in the best interests of Great Britain and my Motherland. With that definition I can only reply to the question in the words I had used at the opening of the Imperial Conference the other day. "In spite of all that has happened and is happening India does wish to remain within the Commonwealth. Princes and subjects of the Indian States of course retain undimmed their loyalty to the King Emperor and attachment to the Empire and a great majority of people of British India are. I firmly believe, desirous at heart that their country shall occupy an honourable place in the British Empire." It is surely our common task to see that with the continuance of the British Indian Union this aspiration is satisfied to the great and enduring benefit of all concerned.

"SUPPORT THE MAN ON SPOT".

Sir Muhammed Shafi proposing the toast of delegates of the Dominions said that India claimed to be His Majesty's dominion, and acknowledged gratefully the support all the Dominions' delegates to the Imperial Conference had

(Continued in column 5.)

UNEMPLOYMENT THORN IN LABOUR SIDE.

Tory Amendment To Address, Moved.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The Opposition's first serious attack on Government since the reopening of Parliament opened to-day Mr. Neville Chamberlain moving the official Conservative amendment to the address regretting the failure of the Government to propose any measures adequate to deal with the crisis in industrial agricultural and commercial situation or to check the continued growth of unemployment". The debate will conclude with division at eleven on the night of 4th November. Defeat of the Government is not expected.—Reuter.

WILL GOVERNMENT SURVIVE.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Sir Herbert Samuel, in the Commons, accused Government of inactivity and lack of zeal concerning unemployment, which made it most difficult for Liberals to await Governments plans. Sir H. Samuel was equally critical regarding the Conservative amendment. So Government will survive.—Reuter.

HEAVY DECLINE IN BRITISH EXPORTS TO INDIA.

£1,491,000 Worth In Sept. 1930, Compared With £3,728,000 In Sept. 1929.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

In the Commons replying to questions, Mr. Benn supplied the figures of British trade with India which showed that exports to India in July, August and September, 1930 for the commodities representing seventy per cent of the total trade amounted to 2720,000 2027,000 and 1491,000 sterling respectively, compared with 4,611,000 4,714,000 and 3,728,000 sterling in the corresponding months of 1929.

Imports from India amounted to 2,398,000, 3,720,000 and 3,890,000 sterling compared with 2,284,000, 3.702,000 and 4,353,000 sterling.—Reuter.

EXCLUSION OF SIKH COLOUR IN NATIONAL FLAG.

—:o:—

No Cause For Wethdrawal Of Picketing.

—:o:—

S. G. P. C. Clears Position

LAHORE, Nov. 4.

The Shiromani Gurdwara Prabhandak Committee in a communique states that the withdrawal of picketing at a Muslim cloth house is unconnected with the Congress attitude on the question of inclusion of the Sikh colour in the National Flag but due to the giving of an undertaking by the cloth house not to sell foreign cloth.—A. P.

GOVT. TO EXPLAIN AWAY PALESTINE MEMORANDUM.

Sequel To World-wide Jewish Hostility.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Palestine memorandum was never submitted to the Cabinet for approval before publication, according to the "News-Chronicle", which understands that the Government is seriously disturbed over world-wide hostility of Jews and intends to issue "explanatory" document very speedily.—Reuter.

NO TAPPING WITHOUT OWNER'S CONSENT

(From A Correspondent.)

PALGHAT, Oct. 31.

Disposing of petitions submitted by the plaintiffs to the local District Munsiff's Court praying for an injunction, the District Munsiff granted injunction absolute in order to prohibit the tapping of trees without the consent of the owners.

INDIA'S CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES.

No New Proposals To Be Formulated.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

In the House of Commons today replying to Messrs. Peter MacDonald and Wardlaw-Milne, Mr. Benn reiterated that the Government did not intend to formulate their proposals for constitutional changes in India pending discussions at the Round Table Conference. The matter of agenda of business was at present being considered.

Mr. Wardlaw-Milne: Does that mean it will be possible to have a statement with regard to agenda before the Conference?

Mr. Benn replied he was not quite sure. He thought the Conference would be right place, but he would consider the matter.—Reuter.

BRITISH POLICY IN KENYA.

Question In Commons On Indians' Viewpoint.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

In the House of Commons today Major Graham Pole asked what provision had been made for representation of the viewpoint of the Indian community in Kenya before the Joint Committee of Parliament on British policy in East Africa.

Mr. Benn replied that this was primarily a matter for Indians in Kenya themselves. He had no official information; but he had seen in the press that they had decided to send a deputation to London. It was for the Joint Committee to determine the procedure and decide what evidence it would take and in what form. He was communicating with the Government of India with regard to the presentation of its views to the Joint Committee.—Reuter.

(Continued from Colmun 7.)

given to the cause of India with the result that India would emerge not as a mere dependency but as having marched a long way in the direction of equal partnership in the British Commonwealth of nations. He expressed his admiration of the way Lord Irwin was handling the situation, and said it behoved all parties in England to support the man on the spot.—Reuter.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Ltd., by SORABJI PALONJI KAPADIA and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.